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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,937—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1897.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. CALEDONIA	7538	W. B. Andrews	6th March.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	13th "
B.I. AUSTRALIA	6901	I. Reeves	20th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th "
B.I. INDIA	6000	R. F. Briscoe	3rd April.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	10th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	6237	W. A. Wheler	17th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	24th "
B.I. OCEANA	6603	E. Stewart	1st May.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	8th "
B.I. CALEDONIA	7538	W. B. Andrews	15th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

In order to suit the convenience of travellers during the prevalence of the existing epidemic in Bombay, the P. & O. Company have arranged that Passengers arriving by the Mail trains in Bombay can proceed direct on board the outgoing Mail steamers on the morning of sailing, and breakfast and luncheon will be served at the usual hours. A steamer to convey Passengers will leave the Ballard Pier at 7-30 a.m.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 8 a.m. on the day of sailing.

Before the departure of the Mail steamer, it is necessary for the Health Officer of the Port to hold a medical inspection of the Passengers and crew, and it is particularly requested that Passengers will muster on the quarter-deck at 1-15 p.m., in order that the necessary inspection may take place with as little delay as possible.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 19th February, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich	4,213	1st Apl. 1897.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st May 1895.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MEDUSA	G. Wallnsching	2,709	16th March.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Felmer	4,235	13th Apl.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
GUELA	A. Mitis	4,253	21st March 1897.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

Under Contract with the French Government

DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT,

VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Friday noon.
CALEDONIEN	4232	Blanc	19th Mar. 1897.
MELBOURNE	4080	Duchateau	16th April "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
The S. S. "YARRA"	Flandin	4,255	11th March 97

Four weekly departures thereafter.

Passengers for Australia Transhipp at Colombo.

A steam launch from Ballard Pier will convey Passengers on Board. Heavy baggage to be sent on board on the day of departure between 8 and 10 a.m.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the RETURN VOYAGE by the Austrian Lloyds' at REDUCED FARES. This arrangement will prove in some cases of special advantage to passengers on these months' privilege leave.

For further particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET,
Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 6th March, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of incoming English Mail steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDVIE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 9th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 4th March, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND MADRAS.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, about 11th March.

FOR COAST PORTS AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,949 tons, about 6th March.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 27th March.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 17th March, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd March, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied to any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.

CALCUTTA : Old Court Street House.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—2, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—2-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

PASSAGE SEASON 1897.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged. SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England, from Rs. 300.

REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.

"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.

LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.

REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.

SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.

CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.

PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.

PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.

BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.

DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.

SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.

SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.

TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs sent out from same forwarded economically.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

THE S. S. "CLYDESDALE" has ARRIVED from LONDON and ANTWERP, and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without Delay.

Packages exceeding 25 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claim for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain Macaulay will attend every morning to survey Damages.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 27th February, 1897.

PURE AND WHOLESOME WHISKIES.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S
—WELL KNOWN BRANDS.—

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
OLD GLENLIVET	26	0	29	0
SPECIAL LIQUEUR	36	0	39	0
HIGHLAND MALTS	28	0	30	8
OLD IRISH	26	9	29	0

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE POINTS OF THE HORSE, Rs. 32.
A Familiar Treatise on Equine Conformation.
BY M. HORACE HAYES, F. R. C. V. S.

The present Edition has been thoroughly revised and contains numerous additions, including specially written Chapters on the Breeds of English and Foreign Horses, with over Two Hundred beautiful Illustrations reproduced from Photographs, the larger number of which were taken by the Author and have never before been published.

BAKER AND COOK, SECOND EDITION, Rs. 2-8.
A DOMESTIC MANUAL FOR INDIA. BY MRS. R. TEMPLE-WRIGHT.

The outcome of long experience and many patient experiments.—*Pioneer.*
Mrs. Temple Wright aims at a refinement sufficiently simple to be within the reach of every household —*Bombay Gazette.*

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THE following AUSTRALIAN TINNED MEATS can be strongly recommended, especially for use in the districts, or in Bombay by those whose Cooks have yielded to the present panic. They are ready cooked ; are fresh, sound and of excellent flavour.

REDUCED PRICES.

ROAST MUTTON	per tin 0 9	SPICED MUTTON	per tin 0 9
BOILED do.	" 0 9	RUMP STEAK AND ONIONS	" 0 9
CORNED do.	" 0 9		

Per Doz. Tins Assorted, Rs. 6-0.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA

PROTECT YOURSELVES

From BUBONIC PLAGUE, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, TYPHOID and ENTERIC FEVERS

By being ABSOLUTELY certain that your DRINKING WATER is GERMLESS and STERILIZED

AMIANTHUS PORCELAIN BY THE USE OF THE MALLIE FILTER PASTEUR THEORIES.

LOSE NO TIME.—Send for Illustrated descriptive List or call and examine the Filters.

BERTIE-SMITH & CO., APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.
SOLE CONSIGNEES FOR INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON.

BEYNON AND CO., SOLE RETAIL AGENTS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

—DEWAR'S—
—PERTH—
—WHISKY.—

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ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. BUNDER ROAD, KARACHI.

RETAIL AGENT.—D. D. BARIA Crawford Market.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

ED. BLANCHY & CO., BORDEAUX.

CELEBRATED WINES & BRANDIES.

CLARETS	WHITE WINES	BRANDIES.
MEDOC	GRAVES	COGNAC
ST. JULIEN	BARSAC	"
ST. ESTEPHE	SAUTERNE	"
MARGAUX		1834 Vintage.

Specially recommended.

The Brandies of this Firm are recognised on the Continent and in England as equal to any of the well-known Brands ; while the Wines are of exceptionally good value.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA :—

LATHAM & CO., Bunder Road, KARACHI. Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

BLANDY BROS., MADEIRA & LONDON.
MADEIRAS. PORTS. SHERRIES.

SOLE AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA :—

LATHAM & CO., Bunder Road, KARACHI. Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,

CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS A SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera, where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. COMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

HELICAL BICYCLES.

FRESH SUPPLY OF MODELS.

"Z" "P" "S" "G" "H" "N" "5"

THE PREMIER CYCLE Co.,
Manufacturers by
Appointment to
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Twice the Strength (weight) for weight) of any other tube used in the Construction of Cycle Frames.

SPECIALITY—HELICAL TUBE.

BICYCLES FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN.

FOR PRICES AND PARTICULARS
APPLY TO THE SOLE AGENTS,

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED.
CYCLE IMPORTERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH OILMENSTORES, PRESERVED PROVISIONS, ETC.,

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

IMPORTED DIRECT EVERY FORTNIGHTLY,
FROM ONLY THE WELL-KNOWN HOUSES,

QUALITY GUARANTEED.

PURVEYORS TO MESSES, CLUBS, ETC.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY.

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITON OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITON OF 1896.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that at a General Public Meeting it was unanimously decided and resolved that the best Brand of Cigars tendered for General Consumption and in open and fair competition is the celebrated "Bahadur" Brand.

The Committee appointed to report on the various samples submitted arrived at their decision on the following grounds :—

(1) EXCELLENCY of MATERIALS Used,
(2) UNIFORM QUALITY.
(3) MILDNESS AND GOOD FLAVOUR.

By order of the Board of Public Opinion

Connoisseur

McDOWELL & CO.,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF
BAHADUR CIGARS.

CHLORINE.

THE most Powerful and Energetic Germicide and Disinfectant.

TREACHER'S CHLORINE POWDERS.

An Easy and Cheap method of producing this Gas. ONE POWDER is sufficient to thoroughly disinfect 1,000 cubic feet of Air.

Per Packet of 6 Powders,
Re. 1-8-0.

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE New English-built half C Spring CANOE LANDAU with self-acting Hood, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Fulker of Salisbury.

One new English-built half C. Spring light Victoria suitable for one or pair of horses, by Fulker of Salisbury.

One new English-built C Spring CANOE LANDAU with patent self-acting Hood, by Lucas of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted Four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to Order.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

CHLORIDE OF LIME.

A FRESH SHIPMENT
JUST ARRIVED,
Perfectly Dry and Fully Chlorinated.
Per Bottle, Annas 12.
SPECIAL RATE PER CASE.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds ; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned, is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship. Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. "HORATIO." ARRIVED from HULL and MIDDLESBROUGH, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to take DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Clark, will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c.,and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds. After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1897.

NOTICE.

DURING my temporary absence from Bombay I have AUTHORIZED Mr. J. NEUBERG to collect all outstandings due to me, and request that payment may be made to him on presentation of accounts.

TH. PAAR,
PHOTOGRAPHER.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1897.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs to announce to his Medical Friends and Constituents, that he has NO CONNECTION whatsoever with ANANDRAO LUXUMON NAIR (a late Clerk, Government Telegraph Department, Bombay), trading as N. Powell and Co., Byculla.

Therefore to avoid letters, orders, etc., going astray, they should be ADDRESSED to V. J. POWELL and Co., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

V. G. NAIDU.

March 3rd, 1897.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have APPOINTED SATURDAY and MONDAY, 13th and 15th March, 1897, for the purpose of BALLOTING for two ELECTIVE TRUSTEES of the Port of Bombay, in place of Mr. A. F. Beaufort and Mr. L. R. W. Forrest, whose term of office under the Port Trust Act will expire on 31st March, 1897.

The BALLOT-BOX will be OPEN at the Office of the Chamber, from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m., on each of the above days.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 3rd March, 1897.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS OF THE DECCAN SUGAR AND ABKHARI COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL: Rs. 10,00,000 divided into 2,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each.

MANAGING AGENTS: BINNY AND Co., Madras.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS:—

Mr. J. A. BOYSON, of Binny and Co., Madras.
Mr. F. WOLSELEY SMITH, Abkhari Contractor, Mysore and Coorg.
Mr. H. MANSFIELD KNIGHT, Tea and Coffee Planter, Venture Estate, Travancore.
Mr. RAI BAHADUR ARCOT NARAINASAMY MUDELLIAR (Late Abkhari Contractor, Bangalore.
Mr. G. L. CHAMBERS, of Binny and Co., Madras.

SOLICITORS:—Messrs. BARCLAY, MORGAN and ORR High Court, Madras.

Deposit on application for Shares Rs. 50, on allotment Rs. 50 and subsequent calls not more than Rs. 50 and each.

Shares already subscribed for to the extent of Rs. 4,50,000. Now offered to the Public Rs. 4,50,000.

For full Prospectus apply to the Managing Agents, to whom also deposit on application is to be paid.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S "B." BRAND CHAMPAGNE,

in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1895 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

GONZALEZ BYASS & CO.,

XEREZ DE LA FRONTERA,

THE LARGEST SHERRY GROWERS IN THE WORLD.

Fresh Consignments from the above Firm TO HAND.

APPLY TO

SOLE AGENTS for INDIA:

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Retail Agents:—

MESSRS. DENISON & CO.,

WANTED.

WANTED TWO CLERKS

To do Correspondence and Accounts in English and Arabic. Pay Rs. 40.

2. To do the same in English and Guzerati or Marathi. Pay Rs. 40 to Rs. 50.

Apply to OOMER JAMAL VUYANI,
Commission Stables, Byculla.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY

PENSION VILLA FRANK

ABEGGSTRASSE, 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families or Summer or Winter Season.

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NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY. SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February 1897.

NOTICE.

WITH a view to preventing the BUBONIC FEVER, which is now committing such ravages in Bombay, spreading to Hyderabad, where many people are fleeing for safety, the Government of His Highness the Nizam are adopting certain precautionary measures. These are:—

(1) The detention at Wadi of *all* Second and Third Class Passengers, from Stations west of Wadi, for a few hours, to admit of a thorough examination and the treatment, by duly qualified Medical Officers, of any one found to be ill. Females will be attended to by a Lady Doctor. First Class Passengers, being few in number, are examined immediately on the arrival of the trains, and passed at once, or detained for treatment, as may be considered desirable.

(2) Registers are maintained at Wadi Station of all passengers coming from the Bombay side, and of their addresses while here. This will enable the local Medical Officers to have passengers under observation for a week or ten days, so that any case of illness can be at once attended to, and approved methods of disinfecting used to prevent the spread of the contagion.

(3) All Through Booking to Stations on the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways from Stations west of Wadi is strictly prohibited. Fresh tickets must therefore be purchased at Wadi.

(4) The importation into Hyderabad Territory of any foodgrains from Poona or any Stations west of Poona is prohibited. Any such consignments of grain will not be permitted to pass the Customs Houses.

(5) There is a Refreshment Room at Wadi Station and also a Dharamsala, so that all classes of passengers can be accommodated during their enforced stay there.

It will be seen that His Highness' Government are endeavouring to make the restrictions as little irksome as possible, considering how grave is the danger that threatens. But the effect of these measures will be considerably neutralized unless passengers of all classes co-operate with the Government, and thus render unnecessary any resort to more stringent measures. All passengers are, therefore, earnestly requested to frankly and truly answer all the questions put by the Medical Officers at Wadi and also at Vikarabad, for the earlier a case is taken in hand the greater the chance of recovery.

HORMASJEE N. VAKEEL,
Secy., H. H. the Nizam's Govt., Judicial, Police and General Depts. (Medical).

Hyderabad, 8th February, 1897.

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OUR COMPANY is SELLING DIRECT to the customer, thus procuring for the latter a double economy, namely, the profit of the wholesale dealer, and the more considerable one of the retail dealer, amounting to from 5s. to £10 upon a single watch. Retail watch-dealers and jewellers, usually selling but a few watches daily, are forced to make an extraordinary profit upon each one sold in order to defray their general expenses.

We manufacture as our speciality only sterling silver or gold stem-winders (keyless watches).

The keyless mechanism of watches is one of the most important and useful inventions of modern times. Instead of fumbling in one's pockets to find the key, which when found is most always filled with dust—this of course being transferred to the watch—one has but to turn a knurled button fitted to the pendant (or ring) thus winding the watch and regulating the hands by the same means.

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Our factory, since its foundation in 1852, has acquired a world-wide reputation, and obtained the highest awards from all the important Exhibitions. No watch leaves our factory without having been carefully examined and verified, thus being ready for immediate use. Each one is put up in an elegant silk-lined case and accompanied by a warranty for three years.

The buyer may return any of our watches within six months should the latter not afford him the most complete satisfaction.

All articles sold are delivered post free and Custom duty paid to any part of the world, thus without the slightest trouble or formality to the receiver.

All repairs during the 3 years of guarantee are executed gratuitously, if the watch be forwarded to our London office.

The following are cash prices without discount:—

A.	Stem-winder sterling silver, hall marked, Rs. jewelled in 6 actions, crystal glass, a strong and durable watch	10
AA.	The same with double silver case (Hunter), elegantly engraved	15
B.	Gold-stem-winder, hall marked, strong keyless action, jewelled in 30 actions, with gold or steel hands small, second dial, engraved in beautiful designs, engine-turned or plain polished, with monogram, initials, arms, etc.	30
BB.	The same as B, with strong double gold case, an excellent and very elegant timekeeper ...	55
C.	Royal chronograph, 18 carat gold, most superior keyless movement of the most accurate workmanship, and one of the best wear-resisting watches	65
CC.	The same watch with double and extra strong case, 18 carat gold, artistically engraved, engine-turned or plain polished, with monograms, initials, etc.	100
D.	Imperial calendar chronometer, 18 carat gold, indicating the day, the week, the month, and date of month, jewelled in 18 actions, with all the latest improvements and inventions, one of the best and most magnificent watches manufactured, such as are never sold by retail dealers for less than £25...	180

All our watches are manufactured in 2 different sizes, large and small (for gentlemen and ladies), without difference of price.

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Remittances may be made either by Postal Order, Cheque Bank Notes (postage stamps for small amounts) of any country, in registered letter.

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25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 6
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

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The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL... „	7,500,000
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The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL... „	2,500,000
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The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL... „	2,000,000
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The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL... Fl	3,000,000
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RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

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PAID UP CAPITAL... ..... „ 4,500,000 = „ 9,000,000
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Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	338
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,315
Commercial & Ld. Mge ...	{10,000 / 15,000}	100	{100 / 75}	10 p. c.	145
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	6
Chartered Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£11
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	30
PRESS COMPANIES					
				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,25	75	1,153
Albert Gunning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,10	Rs 80	1,160
Bellasy	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhe Manager Dnt Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Brush & Cham. pore Press Co, Ld	4,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	155
Bombay Gazette	800	200	200	1	1874
Goanh City Press Co., Ld	800	200	200	dvd Rs25	230
Colaba	600	1,889	1,880	dvd Rs15	206
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,376
English Press and Manfg	400	200		dvd Rs 8	95
Fort	150	8,500	500	25 + 30	1,100
French	800	500	500	dvd Rs30	540
Harvey and Sahapathy	450	450	300	dvd Rs40	350
Himmali Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	135
Khangsum	240	450	450	Rs10	530
Mahura Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	18 pr. ct.	255
Maharashtra Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	200	300	300	58	95
Mirrorstrike	1,200	125	125	dvd Rs 8	75
Mofussil Co	1,125	100	100	dvd Rs20	238
Mumbai M...	1,000	250	11	18	210
New Berar	1,200	600	600	dvd Rs60	0
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	135
Printers of Wales	100	500	500	25	475
Satyaprakash (Bellary)	800	800	75	30	385
Samoon	300	500	500	30	65
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	100	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	60	520
Surat Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	75
Swadeshi City Press Co., Ld.	370	200	all	12	230
Vakeel	...	1,000	10	vd Rs65	105
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Alcock Ashdown	{1,750	100	100	Half yearly dvd Rs 5	325
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co Ld	...	1,000	100	74	115
Back Bay Pile	800	250	50	...	50
Bedhwa Pile	5,000	100	100	15	156
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	5,800	1,800	12	5,450
Do. New Issue	500	375	375	305	1,650
Bombay Dock				75	
Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Co, Ld	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	62
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	480	500	500	50	
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	5 pr. ct.	1,200
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	253
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs20	19
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,500	250	250	8 pr. ct.	375
Indian Guarantee & Surety	5,000	100	100	16 pr. ct.	17
Ship Assn					
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	207
Kamy & Co	4,000	200	175	21	350
Karrachee Landing	800	500	500	30	20
Mareks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	180
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	60
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	100		60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	160
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs.6	94
Port Canning Co	5,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	477
Solvay & Co	1,000	100	100	9	50
Thrasher & Co	2,000	500	250	60	1,088
Thacker & Co.	1,000	100	100	12½	14
Tata Comp. Co. 1	9,900	325	1500	dvd Rs11	295
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
				Half yea	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	call	100	Nil 455
Anglo-Indian	1,345				
Arrangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	6 8	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	371	00	all	9 per ct.	290
Bombay Unlisted	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	685
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	500
Bombay National Manfg. Co, Ld	800	1,000	1,000		690
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	600
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.50	1,400
Chinna Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	770
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,000
Coimbatore S and W	6,000	150	100	9 per ct.	125
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	25	700
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700		dvd Rs12	608
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	550
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	1,000
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.30	600
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	500
Empress	2,400	600	600	dvd 25	600
Framjee Pet	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	680
Industan	575	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs15	680
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bullongis	800	500	500	25	700
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	575
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,400
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	425
Indian Manufacture-Chintz Manufacturing Co., Ld	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,210
James Greaves	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	775xd
Jaffer Alli	1,000	500	500	20	700
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.,	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	225
Jeevraj Balloo	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	227½
Jubilee Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	975
Kamani Mfg. Co., Ld	843	1,000	1,000	20	525
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	705
Khanga um Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	350
Khatau Makanjee	1,000	1,250	1,000	dvd Rs35	765
Leopold	2,500	100	100	dvd Rs.10	250
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	800
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	985
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,050
Mahalaxmee	680	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	5,400	500	500	15 pr c	
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,100
Marazon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 5	127½
Morarji Goculdas	1,850	1,000	1,000	dv Rs75	2,150
Mysore S & M Co Ld	6,000	250	250	dv 15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	pac
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 80	460
Oriental	6,725	625	625	dvd Rs30	350
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,250
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	800
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	1,310
Samoon	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,050
Sholapore Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	1,525
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	850
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	125
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	dvd Rs12½	365
Sun Mills, Ld	1,200	250	250	dvd Rs 20	475
Standard Mills Co	1,200	500	500	25	250
Star of India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	650
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	675
Sassoon and Alliance	1,000	80	50	dvd Rs15	600
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	52
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	500
Ven is hunker Lakhmishumker Mills Co Ld	800	500	500	dvd Rs40	4 0xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	90
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000		
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
					Guar.
G.I.P. R. Consolidated 5%		£100	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. C. I. R.		£ 18			c.
Ahmedabad Prantij	6,000	500	40		
The Rapti Valley	20,000	500	5		

PRICES OF BULLION &c

English Gold	Rs.	15-0
Gold leaf	"	15-10
Ducts, bar Gold, old	"	14-12
Do. do. new	"	14-11
Australia bar Gold	"	14-14
Jasmon, bar Gold	"	14-12
Crowns	"	15-14
Do. Dragons	"	15-15
Silver 17	"	94-4
Do. Up	"	94-0

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

San rises, 6h. 17m. Sun sets, 6h. 6m. High water, 0.40m., 0-15s. Low water, 6-57m., 5-54s.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bombay Foxhounds meet, Shahar.
Gymkhana Marryat Lawn-Tennis challenge cup competition, second round.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury are required to attend at the High Court on Monday, the 8th instant, at 11 a.m.

REPORTED THEFT AT GIRGAUM.—Suntoo, a dancing girl, residing at Colbhatwady, Girgaum, has reported to the Police that on her return from up-country on Tuesday last, after an absence of about two months and a half, she found ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 141 had been stolen from a cupboard.

DARING DACOITY AT HAZRAT MALANG SHAH'S DURGA.—This case in which Abdoola walad Maksood Ali, Mahomedan Mujawar of the Durga of Hazrat Malang Shah, charged Waman Dinker Bhau Bhat, Trimbaek Withoo Dhondoo Nathoo, Dagdia Arjoon, Halia Jasmia and Wikramia Rodhia came on for hearing before Mr. W. C. Sheppard, First Assistant Collector, Thana, on Tuesday last. Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, Barrister at Law, with the chief constable of Calyan, appeared for the prosecution, Messrs. Thosar, Ranade, Phadke, Jaywant, and Achwal, pleaders, defended the accused. Mr. Sheppard giving the benefit of doubt acquitted Dogdia (the accused No. 4). As regards others, he disbelieved in the alibi set up in their behalf. In a long elaborate judgment the Magistrate thought the offance against the rest of the accused was conclusively proved. He found the prisoners guilty under sections 457, 323, 426 and 109, I. P. C., and sentenced them to an accumulated term of two years' and six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ESCAPING FROM LEGAL CUSTODY.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Shapurji Framji bailiff, prosecuted Christopher Fell, a European, on three charges of escaping from legal custody, of assaulting the complainant and resisting him in execution of his duty as a bailiff of the Small CausesCourt. Mr. Sealy appeared for the complainant while Mr. Hemming defended the accused. The facts of the case have already been reported. Mr. Frederick Spencer, Registrar of the Small Causes Court, produced a duplicate of the warrant of arrest issued against the accused. His Worship in disposing of the case, dealt with the first charge only, the other charges having arisen from the same transaction. It was clear from the evidence, his Worship remarked, that the accused was arrested under a warrant and taken to his house, where a struggle ensued between the parties, in which the bailiff sustained injury to his person and had his clothes torn, while the accused received a black-eye. The accused also showed a defiant attitude towards the bailiff at the time of his arrest and escaped from his custody. The court convicted Fell on the first charge and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 100, with an alternative to suffer two months' simple imprisonment. Mr. Hemming applied for time to pay the fine, which was refused. Mr. Hemming then intimated his intention to file an appeal in the High Court against the decision.

JUVENILE THIEVES.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Walton prosecuted Yarmahomed Abdulla, aged fourteen and another Mahomedan lad aged about twelve years on a charge of stealing a brass hanging lamp of the value of Rs. 15, the property of Appa Narayen, a grain dealer, residing at Ripon Road. On Sunday morning complainant locked the door of his room and went to his shop at Null Bazaar. About noon the two accused in company of a third Mahomedan lad aged about ten years, while passing along the Ripon Road, came up to the complainant's room, which is on the ground floor. The room was locked but an open window over the door induced the lads to hnter the place. The two accused lads managed to get in to the window and jumped into the room, while their younger comrade remained outside to perform the duty of a watchman. Having entered the place, No. 1 removed the lamp from its ring and gave it to No. 2, who got on to the window and delivered it to the young watchman, who carried andkept itin an emptyhouse about two hundred yards away from the complainant's room. While coming back to the room, the lad saw a number of people collected in front of the place and made his escape good. These two men saw the young thieves in the room and informed the police. The complainant was informed at his shop and on his arrival the door of the room was opened, when the two lads were found concealed themselves under wooden boards. His Worship convicted No. 1 and sentenced him to receive twelve stripes. No. 2 was discharged.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE Competitions under the Volunteer Light Horse and Rifle Association were fired for at Santa-Cruz, Rifle Range on Monday 1st instant. General Gafacre and Captain Vidal were present and judged some of the events, Colonel R. S. Brown V. D., Major J. Pollen, Captain C. Moss and some other officers of the Corps were present.

MATCH I—Voller Firing.

	Points for Hits	Drill and form	Prize
"D" Co B V R 1st Team...	15	15	Rs 45 and Rs 10 for Drill and form
"F" Co B V R Team	13	7	Rs 15
Bo Light Horse 1st Team ..	10	11	
"G" Co B V R Team.....	9	8	
Bo Light Horse 2nd Team..	7	5	
"D" Co B V R 2nd Team...	3	6	

Commander of winning Team Rs 10 Sergt J A McKinnon.

MATCH II—Lloyd Lindsey.

	Points or Target	Points deducted for over time	Nett score	Prize
Bo Light Horse 3rd Team...	63	8	55	4 Cups
Bo Light Horse 1st Team	52	0	52	Rs 5
Bo Light Horse 2nd Team ..	31	20	19	

Winning Team commanded by Corpl E River Smith

MATCH III—Running Practice

	Hits	Prizes	Team Commdrs
"D" Co Bo V R 1st Team	20	Rs 20	Sgt J A McKinnon
Bo Light Horse Team	20	Tie Rs 20	Sgt L B Ker
"F" Co B V R Team	20	Rs 20	L Sgt Y H Roberts
"G" Co B V R	19		C Sgt A F Smith.
"D" Co B V R 2nd Team.	17		Sgt J W Gardon

MATCH IV—Cyclists.

	Score	Points deducted for over time	Total	Prizes
Bo V R 1st Team	43	..	43	Rs 35
Bo Light Horse 1st Team.	40	...	40	Rs 25
Bo V Artillery Team ...	34	...	34	Rs 15
Bo V R 2nd Team.....	30	10	20	
Bo Light Horse 2nd Team	19	...	19	
Bo Light Horse 2nd Team	24	Disqualified course not completed		

MATCH VI—Volleys Natives

		Hits.	Prizes.
21st Bombay Infantry 4th Team		26	Rs 35
21st " 2nd "		24	Rs 11 10 0
22nd " 8th "		24	Tie Rs 11 10 9
22nd " 10th "		21	Rs 11 10 0
22nd " 5th "		23	
22nd " 7th "		23	Tie
22nd " 9th "		23	
22nd " 6th "		22	Tie
22nd " 11th "		22	
22nd " 1st "		21	Tie
22nd " 4th "		21	
22nd " 2nd "		21	Tie
22nd " 3 d "		20	
21st " 1st "		19	Tie
21st " 3rd "		19	

MR. EDWARD ARNOLD will soon publish a book on British East Africa, by Major Macdonald, R. E. It is to be entitled "Soldiering and Surveying." It describes the Uganda railway survey and the progress of British influance in the country since 1890. The narrative is founded on the author's personal experiences, and will contain maps and illustrations.

THE Calcutta Commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—There is no news this week from the Chamber of Commerce: after a storm comes a calm and the members have quieted down into their ordinary places. The election of the new Committee takes place the day on which this letter will appear in your paper. Of the old Committee the Vice-President has gone home; Mr. P. Playfair, the President, does not offer himself for re-election or for a seat on the Committee; and of the nine members which constitute it, only four have come forward for re-election, and I imagine that the bulk of them will be re-elected. For the nine seats vacant there are thirteen candidates, and we shall probably see an excellent Committee elected, because the representatives of some of our best firms are among them.

SOME ladies have as much horror of spiders as they have of rats, but one of the sex has been affirming that the e insects can be made into the "dearest little pets in the world." Margaret Wentworth Leighton, in a current magazine article, tells how she collected a common or garden spider, and kept the sweet lady under a glass tumbler for three weeks. She watched her 'building her house of snowy silk' and raising a family, and, says the writer, she soon learned to take flies from my hand and drink water from a leaf which I gave her fresh every day. There are, indeed, according to this lady, few things so agreeable as a spider whether regarded as an architect a thing of beauty, a slayer of pest or a household pet.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

THE eleventh Annual General Meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay was held in the rooms of the Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, on Wednesday, the 24th ultimo, at 5-30 p.m., when Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel G. Waters, presided.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the following office bearers were elected for the ensuing year:—President—Rev. Dr. D Mackichan, Vice-Presidents—Messrs. Denzil C. I. Ibbetson, William Crooke I.C.S., Kharsetji Rustomji Cama, and Ervad Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B.A. Council, ex-officio Member—Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel G. Waters, past-President; ordinary members—Mr. Fred. Fawcett, Dr. P. Peterrson, M.A., Ph. D., Messrs. Basil Scott, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, H. W. Barrow, Purushotam Balkrishna Joshi, E. J. Kitts, I.C.S., Somanjee Byramjee Patel, H. M. Phipson, Tribhovandas Mangaldas Nathubhai, J. H. M. Ryan, Barrister-at-Law, Lakshmishankar Misra, M. A., Darab Dastur Peshotan Sanjana, Surgeon-Major K. R. Kirtikar, and Dr. Rustam N. Ranina; General; Secretary and Treasurer—Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha-Foreign Secretary—M. O. S. Pedraza.

The report of the Council was then read and adopted.

Number of members,—at the commencement of the year there were 166 life and ordinary members, and 6 new members were elected during the year. The names of 16 members, were struck off owing to death, resignation, etc, thus leaving 146 members on the roll at the close of the year.

Meetings during the year under report.—Nine Ordinary meetings were held.

Communications.—The following papers were read—The Presidential address of Mr. W. Crooke, the retiring President; the paper on early races of India, by Mr. Harilal Harshadray Dhruva; on Vedic Chronology and the dawn of Indian Philosophy, by the same author; on Suicides in Bombay during 1895, by Mr. Bomonjee Byramjee Patel; on the Star worshippers of Mesopotamia, by the Rev. S. M. Zwemer, Bahrein, Persian Gulf; on Conversion to Hinduism, by Mr. Tribhovandas Mangaidas Nathubhai; Notes on Embalming in Modern India, by Mr Sarat Chandra Mitra; some interesting notes on Anthropological subjects, by Mr. Ram Gharib Chaub of Gopalpur district, Gorakhpur, late Pundit to William Crooke, I.C.S.; Notes on curious traditions current in the Hatwa Raj, by Mr. Sarat Chundra Mitra Hutwa, Behar; a paper on 'Auras Putra' by Mr. TribhovandasManguldas Nathubhai; and Ethnographical Notes on Kaikadis of Malsiras in the Sholapore district, by Mr Scott, District Deputy Collector, Sholapure, from information received from the Rao Saheb R. N. Abhyankar. Mamlutdar of Malsiras; and on the Chitpawan or Konkanasthas by the Rao Sahebs Hari Ramchundra Takle and Narayan Gunesh Sahasrabudhe, Mamlutdars Kanara Districts, through the collector, North Kanara.

Journals—Second and third numbers of the Society Journals, Vol. IV. were published during the year.

Donations—Numerous donations have been received by the Society, viz., to the Library a number of books; and to the Museum, articles of anthropological interest, and thanks voted to the donors.

The Hon. Secretary then read a paper on the Harparowri for the Behari women's ceremony for producing rain, by Mr. Sarat Chundra Mitra, Hutwa, Behar, the full text of which will be published in the following journal of the Society. The retiring President, Brigade Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel G Waters, then proposed, seconded by Mr Khursetjee Rustamjee Cama, "that the Society is now most suitably housed in a room set apart for the purpose by the Royal Asiatic Society and in a prosperous condition we owe to our Honorary Secretary, Dr. daCunha, and it becomes us to place on record our warm appreciation of his service in this regard. But for this arrangement the Society, which had almost reached a moribund condition, would have to dis continue its existence.

A vote of thanks to the author of the paper and the customary compliment to the chairman concluded the business of the meeting.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE GOOLAM HOOSEIN SAMSHOODIN.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for the usual interim order, which was granted.

RE ISMAIL HAJEE SALEMAHOMED.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, appeared to support a rule *nisi*, calling upon the creditors to show cause why satisfaction should not be entered up in respect of the debts on the schedule. The learned counsel said that the insolvent had obtained releases from all his creditors, but a difficulty had arisen in regard to a translation of the releases, which were written in the Marwady character, and there was no one in Bombay at present who would go to the Translators' office to read them. That was the usual mode of business adopted in the Translators' office. Another question was regarding the commission to be paid to the Official Assignee. His lordship, after hearing the Official Assignee, postponed the matter for a fortnight.

RE RATANSY PARBAT.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule. His lordship granted the application.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted their discharges: Frederick A. Simpson; Moses M. Cohen; and Mahomed Mohidsen Munjal.

AN ADVENTURE WITH TIGERS.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"Early on the morning of the 23rd ultimo, Willie Theobald, the youngest son of Mr. A. G. R. Theobald of the Mysore Forest Department, about 10 years of age, accompanied by a local Kuruba tracker, about 15 years of age, went out to shoot a few birds for the "pot" in the jungles surrounding the village of Begur (Hezgedevankotta Taluq, Mysore District). The little fellow, who is a fair shot for his age, took his D. B. B. L. 4·10 gun and his dog 'Snipe.' He had hardly entered the thick scrub jungle to look for jungle fowl, when he and the Kuruba boy saw a half-grown tiger watching and following the dog, which was about 20 or 25 yards in advance of them, crouching whenever the dog stood and following it at a little distance when it moved. Master Willie, who fortunately had a couple of ball cartridges with him, at once slipped them into the gun, and when the tiger again crouched he covered it and fired. No sooner had he done so than a full-grown tiger, which neither of the boys had seen, bounded forward towards the wounded one, which must have been its cub, and both of them most fortunately went off into the jungle leaving the two boys untouched. Master Willie wanted to follow to see if the cub was dead, but the Kuruba boy persuaded him against it, so they returned to the village. The same evening, Mr. Theobald, Senior, returned from the forest and on hearing of his son's adventure he and his eldest son, Charles who is about 15 years of age, went to the spot and took up the tracks of the tigress and cub, but as several hours had elapsed it was difficult to follow and night setting in they had to return A few days previous to the above, a fine cow was killed in the Begur village, it is supposed to have been by this same tigress.—*Madras Mail.*

A PARTICULARLY interesting statement of the construction of ships-of-war which took place in England last year has been published in "Engineering." During the year fifty-nine vessels for this purpose were launched in the United Kingdom to the order of British and foreign governments, and it is estimated that while the aggregate displacement was 155,849 tons, and the propelling machinery of 377,980 indicated horse-power collectively their value when completed will present £10,750,0 0. Of the vessels launched nine were put into the water in the public yards and fifty by private firms; twenty-four of these latter being for foreign governments, principally Japan, Brazil, Chili, Spain, and the Argentine Republic. It is to be noted that this is not a calculation of finished vessels but only of vessels launched, and that many of the ship, although this work is now much more quickly accomplished han formerly, still remained to be complete. With regard to the estimate of cost, it is calculated that the average portion for battleships, including guns, is £65; for woodsheathed cruisers, 50; and for torpedo-boat destroyers, 300, which seems to be a very disproportionate charge. There are now under construction for the Royal Navy in the public yards seven vessels, aggregating in displacement 65,935 tons, and in the private yards thirty-one vessels, of 109,940 tons, while for foreign governments there are thirty-five vessels of 8,875 tons. With seventy-three vessels in hand it is probable that our resources for warship construction at ordinary times, and not reckoning what might be done in an emergency, are being drawn upon to an extent within a very little of their total capacity. This circumstance can hardly fail to have been considered in the draughting of the Navy Estimates for the coming year.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentienfrice while the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO of 20, Hatton Garden, London; and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

THE DISASTROUS FIRE IN THE MYSORE PALACE.

A MOST destructive fire occurred this morning (Feb. 28.) at 8 o'clock in the central court-yard of the Mysore Palace where the huge marriage pendal was standing. The cause of the fire is yet unknown and the fire was unnoticed at the commencement and until the whole pendal was ablaze. The first development of the fire appeared themselves in high and huge clouds of smoke rising up sky with partial flames and informed the people of the terrible event and they flocked into the Palace from all quarters. The Dewan, the councillors and other State Officers, all arrived at the scene of destruction at about 9, and found the fire uncontrollably raging. A calamity of such an awful description being new to the people, numberless citizens and women became caspitited and began to wail aloud. A batch of local coolies and pariahs numbering several hundred with scythes and other weapons had voluntarily offered to cut down the pendal and bring the fire under control by this means. But the fire had already begun to show terrible signs of spreading on all sides and burning fagots, were being ceaselessly shot through in all possible directions. The offer was risky and the acceptance of the same involved the responsibility of the life of so many, and there was besides the uncertainty of arresting the spread of flames. Unfortunately, the ever negligent Municipality afforded neither the convenience of a fire engine nor of a plentiful supply of water, which drove the officers to despondence. The difficulty of arresting the progress of the flame was most keenly felt when these two common sources of remedy failed. There was no time to loose however, nor any effective suggestion at hand to adopt. The rare thoughtfulness and fortitude of the Dewan fell back upon the only possible course of saving as many lives and as much property as was possible, and of preventing the spread of flames. Unfortunately, the ever negligent Municipality afforded neither the convenience of a fire engine nor of a plentiful supply of water, which drove the officers to despondence. The difficulty of arresting the progress of the flame was most keenly felt when these two common sources of remedy failed. There was no time to loose however, nor any effective suggestion at hand to adopt. The rare thoughtfulness and fortitude of the Dewan fell back upon the only possible course of saving as many lives and as much property as was possible, and of preventing the spread of flames. Unfortunately, the ever negligent Municipality afforded neither the convenience of a fire engine nor of a plentiful supply of water, which drove the officers to despondence. The difficulty of arresting the progress of the flame was most keenly felt when these two common sources of remedy failed,

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 8 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 60 per cent., and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 18—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ltd.—INDIAN CARPETS, most Beautiful and Charming Colours, subdued and refined. here are no Carpets made that are so durable and satisfactory.

CHLORIDE of LIME. The best disinfectant. A fresh Consignment just received, in good condition. Per Bottle annas 14. THOMSON and TAYLOR, Fort.

ON VIEW.—Mr. A. Mahler's Furniture, Piano, Victoria, Horses, Garden, etc., at Land's End Road, Malabar Hill, TO BE SOLD, on 8th instant.

WHY SUFFER any longer from Asthma, Bronchitis, Colds, Influenza, and other chest diseases of any standing? Buy Dr. Dastoor's Expectorant; it will cure where all remedies have failed. The first dose gives complete and instantaneous relief, Rs. 1-4 per bottle, at H. M. DASTOOR & Co's., Cheapest Optical Depot, 23 Mulowa Street, Fort Bombay.

WANTED, experienced and competent BINDERS. Apply personally to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Press.

DANERA'S Pure Pound MOCCA COFFEE, per lb. Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our own Supervision and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved, its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NILGHERRY TEA.—This Rich Choice Blend at Re. 1 per lb. cannot be equalled by any other Teas at even Re. 1-8 per lb. MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOOTS and SHOES are made to Order of the best English Leathers at the Fort Leather Works, 4 Tamarin Lane, Fort, Bombay. Catalogue sent free.

RE EIVED the famous Minstrel Organs with Pneumatic Levers and Suction Bellows. Expressly made to our order in London by Messrs. Murdoch and Co., with 2 Music Rolls and case, Rs. 65.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WORTH ATTENTION!—If you require sound, wholesome ALE or STOUT at most Moderate Rates, then go to MEAKIN & Co.'s Malt Liquor Stores, Rampart Row, Fort, next to Rose and Co., Rs. 2-8 per doz. pints; Rs. 4 per doz. quarts; also in 5, 9, 18, and 36 gallon casks at Re. 1 per gallon. Up-country orders promptly attended to, as per doz. allowed for empty bottles returned.

FOR SALE, an OPENER and EXHAUST, a lot of second-hand Fire Bricks, Seating Blocks, Engine Foundation Stones, and Cast Iron and Steel Gearing. Bevel Wheels, New Brass Boiler Mountings, New Brass Condenser Tubes, New Lowmoor Iron Bolts for Fly-wheel, one piece of Suction Rubber Pipe, etc. Apply to the COLABA LAND AND MILL Co., Ld.

COMPOSITORS WANTED, News and Jobbing. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Press.

MATHERAN.—TO LET from 15th March next, KHUSHROO LODGE, a newly-built, Commodious and very comfortable BUNGALOW, fully furnished, centrally situated and commanding a most lovely scenery. For rent and other particulars apply to PROPRIETORS. "Poona Hotel," Poona, or "Rugby Hotel," Matheran.

BICYCLES.—CHEAPEST CYCLE FIRM. Ladies' and Gent's Cycles of different makes at exceptionally Low Rates.—J. LANGLEY and Co., Kalbadevi, Bombay.

CHOLERA in BOMBAY!!! The Patells (Headmen) of Worli Colivad, certify that NOT A SINGLE MAN DIED of CHOLERA, who used Batliwala and Co.'s Cholera during the late epidemic.....as for Batliwala's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. They maintain their supremacy as special and specific remedies for the treatment of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers. 8 id by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In Bottles, As. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Full Mail Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

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ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have spent one day at the Alexandra Hotel, and have received great attention from the Proprietor and his servants. The food is good, and the charges very moderate indeed.—(Sd.) T. WINGATE, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps.

RIPON HOTEL.—MAHABLESHWAR—Most centrally situated. Rooms Clean and Comfortable, Food Excellent.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 51, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

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WHEN

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FIRE-PROOF

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DR. MENIST'S SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES

MESSRS. MARCKS & Company, Limited, are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort. Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of Dr. Menist's, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.

In DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.

Each Eye most carefully examined and measured and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

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THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

FOR loss of power, weakness, nervousness, low spirits, neuralgia, loss of appetite, premature decay, loss of nerve-power, poorness of blood, nervous exertions, sleeplessness, &c. This medicine is highly approved by

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Specially recommended in cases of loss of power by Brigade-Surgeon

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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30.) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 6
Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

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BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, of D. C OOMRIGUR, D. D. BARIA, M. P. BARIA J. N. GAZDAR, S. C. OOMRIGUR, E. B LAKDAWALA, J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

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BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE.....Rs. 6.

Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDESDAY EVENING, MARCH 3.

THE prices of the English and French Funds were unchanged in London and Paris, respectively, yesterday, at 111 ex-div for Consols, and 103⅜ for Rentes, with Paris Exchange on London a shade higher, at fcs. 25·18½. The rate for Indian Sterling Loan in London was unaltered, at 117½. The market rate of discount on short London Bills was put up 1-8th to 1 7-8 per cent.; that in six months' sight Indian Bank Paper remaining at 1½ per cent. 3¼ per cent. Rupee Securities were 1-16th lower, at £62½. The price of Bar Silver in London receded ½d., to 29 3-8d. per oz.; and in New York, the metal was ¼ cent cheaper, at 64¼ cents per oz. with demand Exchange on London lower to the same extent at 4·87 dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 3 days' sight remained at 1s. 2⅛ d. per rupee.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom, on Friday evening, was 2,000,000 quarters, or 870,000 quarters more than the estimate at the end of the previous week.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted in London yesterday at 38⅛ per 416 lbs., sellers, via the Canal, April-May shipment to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market quiet.

A decline of 1-32d. per lb. took place in the price of Spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4d. per lb., and Arrivals were 1-32d. lower in all positions, the extreme quotations being 3 59-64d. for March-May deliveries, and 3 15-16d. for July-August; quotations for East Indian Cotton being unaltered. The day's Sales were 12,000 bales, inclusive of 100 East Indians, the market closing quiet, all round, Imports 40,000 bales.

The Manchester market closed firm, at Reuter's quotations of 4s. per piece for 38 in. 7 lbs. Grey Shirtings; 4s. 8½d., for 38 in. 8¼ lbs. Shirtings, both fair makes; 1s. 11d. for 37 in. 2 lbs. Jacconets; 2s. 1d. for 42 in. 20 lbs. Mulls; and 7¼d. per lb. for 40s Mule Twist.

In New York yesterday, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands declined 1-16 cent, to 7 3-8 per lb.; and June Futures were 12 points lower, at 7·15 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 18,000 bales; and the figures for the present season compare as follows with those in the two previous years for the same time:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Tuesday's Receipts	18,000	15,000	28,000
Three days' do.	50,000	46,000	70,000
Since 1st Sept. 1896	5,953,000	4,472,000	6,864,000

In view of the fall of 12 points in Futures in New York yesterday as chronicled above, there has only been a small business passing in our local Cotton market to-day, and prices are Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy lower, all round.

WHEAT and SEEDS remain dull markets, with nothing doing of any importance for shippers' account, and with prices nominally unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, on Monday and yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	12,079 bales.
Wheat	1,596 cwts.
Linseed	1,075 ,,
Gingellyseed	6,624 ,,
Groundnuts	1,049 ,,
Castorseed	1,253 ,,
Rice	11,252 ,,

FREIGHTS are quiet in tone, with but little business doing. We quote March shipment of Cotton to Liverpool at 12s. 6d.; and to Antwerp at 11s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened quiet at 1s. 2 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits; but little business has transpired either way, and there having been a small enquiry only for Bank Bills, rates declined 1-32d., closing quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 31-32d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 31-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 1-32d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 3 3-32d.	,,
Francs do.	1·58 3-4	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There has been rather more activity in this market to-day, and quotations for 3½ per Cents have advanced to 100 7-16 for Money, and 100 11-16 for account, at which they closed with 97½ quoted nominally for Threes.

SHARES.—Quotations are all nominal, the Bazaar being still closed.

GODHRA-RUTLAM NAGPUR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th February, 1897, on 140·57 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,000	15,330	20	18,330
Or per mile of Railway	21	109	...	130
For previous 6 weeks of half-year.	20,682	1,02,207	495	1,23,384
Total for 7 weeks	23,682	1,17,507	515	1,41,704
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,404	22,298	34	25,736
Per mile of Ry. do.	30	194	...	224
Total to corresponding date do.	29,496	1,46,366	483	1,76,345

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 7,416
Ditto to date ..... ,, 34,641

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th February 1897, on 1,673·94 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,13,000	2,75,000	4,000	3,92,000
Or per mile of Railway	68	164	2	234
For previous 6 weeks of half-year.	6,95,864	16,63,908	33,304	23,98,076
Total for 7 weeks	8,08,864	19,43 908	37,304	27,90,076
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,44,490	3,04,442	3,850	4,52,782
Per mile of Ry. do.	86	182	2	270
Total to corresponding date do.	10,86,940	24,15,968	42,533	35,45,411

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 60,782
Ditto to date ..... ,, 7,55,335

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th February, 1897, on 461 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Tota Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	86,000	1,85,000	4,000	2,76,000
Or per mile of Railway	187	403	9	599
For previous 6 weeks of half-year.	6,54,823	10,92,117	22,017	17,68,957
Total for 7 weeks	7,40,823	12,78,117	26,017	20,44,957
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,12,168	2,47,782	2,253	3,62,213
Per mile of Ry do.	243	538	5	786
Total to corresponding date do.	8,42,887	17,72,342	27,121	26,42,350

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 86,213
Ditto to date ..... ,, 5,97,393

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 20th February 1897.)

Description.	1897.	1896.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec
Miles Open	752	752	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	46,927	46,242	685	...	...	25,660
Goods	60,966	47,852	13,114	...	25,809	...
Other earnings	2,841	3,021	...	180	...	5,614
Total for week	1,10,734	97,115	13,619	...	...	...
Aggregate	8,37,189	8,42,855	...	...	...	5,675

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BLOOD.—February 23, at Rawalpindi, the wife of Captain W P Blood, the Royal Irish Fusiliers, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

PANTIN—VERED—February 25 at All Saints' Church, Nagpur, by the Rev. C. H. Barlow, Chaplain of Nagpur, Robert Gerald Pantin, Indian Civil Service, to Jane, daughter of Captain Guy Ever d, J. P., Hill, Bridgewater.

SAGE—DIXIE—February 25, at the Church of the Epiphany, Batala, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Arthur Ross Sage, Commanding 2-1st Goorkha Rifles, Dharmsala, to Minnie, youngest daughter of the late George Dixie, Esq., of Brownswood Park, London.

WILKINSON—WORDSWORTH—February 24, at Gorakhpur, by the Rev. J. P. Elwood, Roland Clennell Wilkinson, 4th Dragoon Guards, son of the Rev. Clennel Wilkinson, of Toft Rectory, Market Rasen, Lincolnshire, to Mary Lacy, only daughter of J. J. Holdsworth, Esq., of Lehra and Gorakhpur, and granddaughter of the late J. H. Bridgman, Esq.

DEATHS.

FROST—February 25, at Belgaum, Assistant Surgeon L. Frost, I. M. D.

GRAHAM—February 4, at Naini Tal, Humfrey Colquhoun Graham, C. S., aged 67 years.

PEARCE—February 14, at Drummond Road, Allahabad, of typhoid fever, Frederick, son of Joseph Pearce, Head Assistant, Government Press, aged 16 years and 11 months.

ROBERTSON—February 27, at Ambala, Beatrice Mary Robertson, the dearly loved wife of Fred. A. Robertson, Indian Civil Service.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1897.

LORD ROBERTS' evidence before the Welby Commission will be read with interest by Sir James Westland and his predecessors at the head of the Finance Department of the Government of India. The ex-Commander-in-Chief, who certainly speaks on this as on all kindred subjects with full knowledge, affirms that there is no preponderance of the military element on the Viceroy's Council. Every successive Minister of Finance has been distinctly of opinion that when the Commander-in-Chief and the Military Member of Council have the ear of the Viceroy, the preponderance was not only complete but overwhelming, and that the hapless keeper of the financial conscience of the Supreme Government had nothing else left him to keep. That has been the bitter complaint of Sir Auckland Colvin, of Sir David Barbour, and Sir James Westland. If they are labouring under a mistake it is time that Field Marshal Lord Roberts' declaration that he is convinced that such was not the case should deliver them from so strange a delusion. Lord Roberts records, with unalloyed gratulation, in the book which is now in every hand that the Viceroys who governed India while he was Commander-in-Chief were not amongst those who held the opinion that "all proposals for gaining control over our troublesome neighbours over the border or for facilitating the massing of troops, meant an aggressive policy, and were made with the idea of annexing more territory, instead of for the purpose of securing the safety of India and enabling us to fulfil our engagements." He also gratefully acknowledges his good fortune in having for his colleague in Council the late Sir George Chesney, who cordially supported him not only in frontier affairs but in all his efforts to promote the efficiency and welfare of the soldier. The Finance Minister of that time did not see this perfect accord between the Commander-in-Chief and the Military Member of Council and the Viceroy with the same unqualified satisfaction. Sir Auckland Colvin imparted his feelings with regard to it to the Royal Commission when he said that the Military Department in India is the most disturbing, and that the greatest difficulty in Indian Finance results or may result from Military Expenditure. The Finance Minister does not get sufficient support from his colleagues, the heads of the different departments being anxious about measures which they think important, without sufficiently considering the dangers which imprudent expenditure may entail upon Government. He very truly said that when the Viceroy is economical the Government is economical, if he is "liberal" in his views the Government is not so economical.

Since the disquieting events of 1885 and the establishment of the Russian power in Central Asia, Sir Auckland added, the balance of influence between the Financial Member of Council and other members, especially the Military Members has been radically disturbed by the very great preponderance given to military considerations in consequence of the apprehensions raised in the minds of British officials in India. This, of course, does not imply that the policy of preparing in good time against dangers which may or may not be remote, but are in any case by no means mythical, is mistaken in itself. But it is necessary to bear in mind that military exigencies are very onerous, and that it is necessary to keep them in view and not close our eyes to the financial difficulties which they create or aggravate. Sir Auckland Colvin does not consider that the military element has any monopoly of the art of extracting money from a groaning treasury. He says with very good warrant that it is a permanent feature of modern Government. Every year more and more money is demanded by every department for measures desirable in thems lves, but which if all be persisted in will entail a deficit, followed by enhanced taxation. Sir David Barbour and Lord Cromer—who was Finance Minister before 1885—bore witness to this general tendency. It is to be hoped, rather than confidently expected, that the future Cabinets when drawing on the military establishment of India for the furtherance of Imperial interests in Egypt and elsewhere, will remember Lord Roberts' emphatic testimony that the Home Government should pay both the ordinary and extraordinary expenses of troops borrowed from India. That contention is supported by every principle of equity and fair play. India has to pay England the uttermost farthing of the expenses ordinary and extraordinary of the 70,000 British troops employed by the Indian Government, though they are here for Imperial quite as much as for Indian purposes. India is not only called upon to pay the ordinary and the extraordinary expenses of borrowed troops, but to contribute the cost of maintaining and training the recruits at the depots of the battalions serving in this country. In this way the Indian treasury contributes a very considerable share of the cost of maintaining the garrisons in the United Kingdom at the necessary strength. What would be said if the Government of India insisted on charging the Home Government not only the ordinary expenses of the troops lent for service in Egypt or elsewhere, but for the recruiting and the training of the reliefs of the corps sent abroad?

In urging the importance of increasing the number of British officers in the Native Army Lord Roberts will have the support of every military authority and of every civilian who has given the matter a thought. A British regiment has a complement of twenty-seven officers. The Native cavalry regiments have nine British officers, and the infantry eight. In "Forty-one Years in India" the author expresses regret that he was not able before he returned to England to induce the Government to make arrangements to considerably increase the number in time of war. He recognises the fact that while Indian soldiers however brave and accustomed to war require to be led the most warlike Eastern races do not make good leaders of men and that native officers can never take the place of European officers. That view is borne out by the prowess of the Indian levies trained by soldiers of fortune for service under the Native Princes in the last century, and the utter collapse of those levies when the foreign officers were withdrawn. Lord Roberts speaking from his own experience says that while he has known many Natives whose gallantry and devotion could not be surpassed he has never known one who would not have looked to the younges British officer for support in time of difficulty or danger. He writes very emphatically on this subject. While expressing his thorough belief in our best Indian troops, and his admiration for the fighting qualities of Rajputs, Sikhs, Gurkhas, Dogras, Jats and Punjabies, whom he would be proud to lead against a European enemy, he holds that it would be unwise to expect them to do with less leading than British soldiers. He maintains that it would be trying them too severely to take them into action with the present proportion of European officers. In the Mutiny the casualties of the officers with the six Punjab regiments that saw the most fighting came to sixty per cent. Their place was taken by officers from the regiments that had mutinied—a source of supply which, as he drily says, has been long since used up. He therefore strongly urges that the Government should in time of peace either provide an adequate reserve of officers or else arrange for a sufficient number of officers to be sent out from England whenever India seems likely to be engaged in a serious war. But should that contingency arise England will also be threatened with a serious war, and the claims of the reserves of the home army, swollen by some two hundred thousand Volunteers, sorely in need of trained officers, will loom very large on the horizon of the War Office. The requirements of the Native regiments in this country would stand a small chance of being supplied. Whatever is to be done must be done while the prospect of serious war is still remote.

A FURTHER valuable contribution to the data of the existing Famine in this Presidency has been made by Mr. Muir Mackenzie, the Acting Director of Land Records and Agriculture. In few departments of official enquiry is it ordinarily less likely that accurate information in sufficient detail will be obtained in time to enable conclusions of value to be drawn, than in that which relates to the movement of grain from district to district. The investigations are necessarily slow; the classification and elaboration of the results laborious, and by the time conclusions are drawn from them new conditions have been evolved to such an extent as to deprive the investigations of a large part of their usefulness for practical purposes. In ordinary times the statistics which slowly filter through the railway offices are not made public until six months or so after the period to which they relate. When famine is in the land it is very desirable that special effort should be made to accelerate this tedious process. Mr. Muir Mackenzie has upon the request of Government done his best in this direction, and the result is that before the end of February a *Gazette* Extraordinary was published containing a note and statement from his pen regarding the movements of grain in the affected districts for the last quarter of 1896. This acceleration and extension of the information ordinarily published in the quarterly reports, was only rendered possible by detailing price Inspectors to make a tour of the G. I. P. and the Southern Maratha Railways, collecting information at the different stations as they went along. Each Inspector spent a day at the principal stations, but at the smaller ones learnest what they could while the local train were halting. The Inspector who travelled over the G. I. P. line showed more aptitude for the work—the details of which were necessarily left to the judgment and intelligence of the men themselves—than his colleague on the S. M. Railway, and the result is that the facts collected in regard to the Deccan are more numerous and instructive than those relating to the southern districts. The statistics gathered in this rough and ready way have been found to correspond fairly well with such records of the railway companies as have so far been made available.

THE figures relating to the G. I. P. Railway lead to the conclusion that during the quarter the internal supplies of food-grains were far more abundant in Ahmednagar, Sholapur and the part of Poona east of the Deccan capital, than in Nasik and Khandesh. These last two districts seem, indeed, to be the only ones in the whole affected area which have shown themselves so far to be dependent to such an extent upon external supplies as to justify fears regarding the sufficiency of local stocks for immediate wants. The statistics of Poona station, which were separately dealt with in a previous note, show that that city is well supplied with imported grain. Similar sharp contrasts as between district and district are observable in the Karnatic as in the Deccan. Satara, Belgaum, and the country round Miraj are tracts which habitually import. The transactions, both import and export, of Dharwar are very large, rivalling the record of Sholapur. They are swelled, it is true, by accessions from Mysore; but there is a large margin which can only be accounted for by the existence of plenteous stocks in the district. Dharwar maintained its exporting capacity right into January. The two principal stations in Bijapur also show a net export in the year 1896. The figures for December and the first ten days of January last, however, show a decided net import. The total exports of Bijapur do not compare in amount with the totals of Dharwar or Sholapur. On the other hand, its imports are moderate, being small, except in Bijapur itself. The external sources of supply for this Presidency comprise Mysore, Madras, the Nizam's territories, Karachi, and Bushire (via Bombay), Central India, and the Berars. Notwithstanding the severe scarcity in the Central Provinces and in Northern India, the Bombay districts which are sufficiently supplied do not seem to have been drawn upon from those areas to any large extent, certainly not enough to cause a depletion of stocks. The principal conclusion at which Mr. Muir Mackenzie arrives is that it is unlikely that any severe difficulty in the supply of grain to the affected districts or any serious rise in price will occur in the very near future. It is not improbable, however, that a failure of the early rain will throw more districts on the external sources of supply, and upon their capacity to stand the drain would then depend the ease with which the requirements of the Famine districts could be met.

WHATEVER may be said of the segregation camps as originally constructed, it cannot be denied that those which will now be ready for occupation on the sea-face in the course of a few days are models of what segregation camps should be. It was at first complained that they were too loosely built and would neither keep out the sun or the breeze sufficiently to render them habitable. It must be admitted that the huts which have been built here and there by irresponsible persons are not attractive or desirable in any way. There are scores of these to be seen along the railway line between Bombay and Bandora placed anyhow in the paddy-fields. The roofs are so low it is impossible to stand upright in them, and there is no efficient arrangement for the discharge of ordinary domestic duties. But the camps between the Mahomedan Gymkhana and the Charni-road gardens are groups of structures of quite another kind. They are divided into three groups or villages. The first of these groups consist of about a hundred huts built on a raised mound of earth and divided into half-a-dozen rows. The second and third which lie south of this and close to the Mahomedan Gymkhana consist each of about thirty huts—wholly detached cottages with out-buildings in the same way quite independent of the premises of their neighbours. Each hut has a spacious room capable of sub-division, and commodious verandahs which the one or two occupants already in possession utilise to the utmost. Far more commodious than the rooms in the thick of the bazaar which men of small salaries are able to rent, we can strongly recommend removal to them at the earliest possible date. Men who have fled from the city undergo excessive inconvenience. Every day we receive complaints from refugees who travel to and from Thana, Bandora or Andheri. By occupying these spacious and comely looking huts all their causes of complaint will be removed, and the aggrieved passengers will save themselves all the discomfiture they now endure, the most irritating seems to be the constant medical inspection they must undergo. As we have said, in two of the three villages, the cottages are detached, and there is no reason why a man need know or be interfered with by his next door neighbour. Water in abundance is laid on within easy distance and there are excellent cook-houses and other out-buildings. One of the advantages of the detached cottages is that in case of fire the conflagration can easily be confined to the block in which it breaks out. The huts at Charni-road being to the windward of the railway line, it is impossible for sparks from passing locomotives to do damage such as they are reported to have done at the examination pendal or in the Military camp on the other reach of the sea-face the other day. The roofs are cadjan covered, and the interior is therefore cool—indeed the conveniences of the huts far exceed those of the tents in the camp on the Cooperage for which there is every year such a demand by Government officials. The tents in comparison to these huts are but poor places. They are ill-ventilated, lie on the surface of the ground and afford but little protection either from excessive sun or wind. The huts are raised a foot above the ground level and are excellently ventilated, besides affording better protection from heat and cold than the tents. There are many well-to-do people in Bombay who would, we think, gladly leave a well-furnished house in the bazaar for such camps as are provided at Charni-road if they find it necessary to seek segregation.

THE Gujerati and Marathi Municipal Schools for primary education have on their rolls some six thousand pupils. Of these not forty have been attending school since the outbreak of the plague. One school with two hundred and fifty names on the list, yesterday had twenty boys in attendance. Another the two hundred and fifty had dwindled to seven, and in another to four or five. The Joint School

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE NAVAL PROGRAMME FOR THE YEAR.

LONDON, MARCH 3.

Mr. Goschen's naval programme for the year embraces fourteen new ships, including four battleships and an increase of six thousand men.

COLLECTIVE NOTE OF THE POWERS REGARDING CRETE.

The Powers have presented a Collective Note at Constantinople and an identical one at Athens, declaring Crete to be autonomous but under the suzerainty of the Sultan, and also demanding that the Greek forces evacuate Crete within six days.

STATEMENT BY LORD SALISBURY.

Lord Salisbury, replying to a question in the Lords, last night, said that the Powers had agreed to the British proposal except regarding the withdrawal of Turkish troops from Crete.

STATEMENT BY MR. CURZON.

Mr. Curzon, replying to a question in the Commons, said that the union with Greece was impossible in the face of the present attitude of the Powers.

MUTINY OF TURKISH GENDARMES.

The Turkish Gendarmes at Canea have mutinied and shot their Colonel.

The foreign Marines were called out to quell the disturbance and opened fire on the mutineers, who then submitted.

APPEAL OF THE POWERS TO GREECE.

The Collective Note, which has been delivered at Athens and Constantinople, appeals to the wisdom of Greece not to resist the Resolutions of the Powers, who will not hesitate to resort to any coercive measures to enforce the evacuation of Crete.

GREECE EXPECTED TO RESIST.

It is generally expected that Greece will refuse to comply with the demands of the Powers.

THE STATE OF CRETE.

Latest advices from Crete state that Selino and Candano have been placed under foreign protection.

SIR DENIS FITZPATRICK.

Sir Denis Fitzpatrick has been appointed a member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India.

GREAT BRITAIN AND VENEZUELA.

The diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Venezuela, which were suspended in 1887, have been resumed.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, MARCH 3.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Ganges, with the outward English mails of the 19th ult., left here for Bombay, at 8 p.m., last night.

The s. s. Ballarat left for Colombo and Australia at 1 a.m., to-day.

THE NEW MAIL CONTRACT.

ACCELERATION OF THE SERVICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 3.

The Government of India has now been informed that the Postmaster General of London has accepted the terms offered by the Peninsular and Oriental Company for the conveyance of Mails between Brindisi and Bombay, Shanghai and Adelaide. The mails are to be conveyed as follows:—Inclusive of stoppages from Brindisi to Bombay, once a week in 302 hours, giving through transit from London in 352 hours; from Brindisi to Shanghai fortnightly in 736 hours, giving through transit from London in 786 hours; from Brindisi to Adelaide fortnightly in 686 hours, giving through transit from London in 736 hours. This is to be for a period of seven years from the 1st February 1898, and for a subsidy of £330,000.

The following are the stoppages:—Transit by the Canal, stay at Aden, 3 hours; stay at Colombo, 24 hours; Albany, 6 hours; Penang, 6 hours; Singapore, 24 hours; Hongkong, outwards, 24 hours, and homewards 30 hours.

Deducting these stoppages the minimum speed on the various lines will be approximately:—Bombay service, 14·5 knots; China service, 13·3 knots; Australian service, 14 knots.

The following will be the monsoon allowances outwards:—(N.-E. monsoon) China service 48 hours homewards; (S.-W. monsoon) Bombay service, 24 hours; China service, 24 hours; and Australian service 24 hours.

THE FAMINE.

Last week's returns of persons on relief in Bengal shows a gratifying decrease, the numbers having gone down from 411,530 in the week ending 20th February to 394,440 in the week ending last Saturday.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. T. H. Biggs, Deputy Comptroller General of Indian Treasuries, shortly goes on an inspection tour in Assam. Captain Bunbury, D. A. A. G., Nurbudda District, has been appointed D. A. A. G., of the Bengal Command.

RINDER PEST IN CALCUTTA.

The sudden outbreak of rinderpest in northern quarter of Calcutta has apparently been got under, no fresh cases having been reported.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

The revised scales of pay, approved of by the Secretary of State for the Army Medical Staff in India, and certain grades of the Indian Medical Service, will come into effect on the 1st April. The new rates of pay will shortly be published in an Army Circular. Captain Bell, R.A., Superintendent of the Gun Carriage Factory at Fatehgarh, has been appointed to officiate as Superintendent of the Gun Carriage at Madras, during the absence, on deputation in England, of Major Townsend. Captain Bicknell, from Kirkee Factory, will officiate as Superintendent at Dum Dum Factory, vice Captain Clay proceeding on furlough to England.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MARCH 2.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh, left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this morning.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 2.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall, left here this morning.

COLOMBO, MARCH 3.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Medusa, from Kobe, left for Bombay, this afternoon.

Oriental steamer Cuzco, from Australia, arrived.

French Mail steamer Salazie, from Djibonte, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 14-32

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	112 ex
3 per cent. Rentes	102⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62¼
Bar Silver	29 3-8

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

THREE MEN SEVERELY INJURED.

A COURT-OF-INQUIRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 3.

A serious accident to three men of the Bombay Sappers and Miners occurred early this morning in a quarry near the Band Hill. It appears that while the party were working on some blasting operations, one of the charges of powder failed to work on the previous night. It suddenly exploded, and while being examined in the morning, it was found that three men were severely injured: one of them had his palm shattered and bones broken; the other had his eyes and face burnt; and the third had his legs burnt. All of them were immediately removed to the hospital, where they are lying in a critical state.

A Court-of-Inquiry was held. The result is not known.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

Fourteen cases and eight deaths occurred to-day in the city of Poona. The total up to date is 335 cases and 290 deaths. In the suburban limits one imported case and in the Plague Hospital six new cases and three deaths. The total up to date is 266 cases and 165 deaths. The total mortality from all causes is 64.

A philanthropic Parsee gentleman has given Rs. 2,000 for the Parsee segregation camp.

A meeting of the Indian National Association, under the presidency of Mrs. Kirkham, was held at her residence to-day. It was resolved to send Rs. 200 to the President of the City Municipality to help the poor women suffering from the plague.

A DISTINGUISHED SHIKAR PARTY.

SECUNDERABAD, MARCH 3.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Bredalbane, Sir Roper Lethbridge, and Mr. A. Morley, M.P., are guests of the Nizam's Government at present. They, with General Tucker, will go out tiger-shooting to-night, the Prime Minister having made excellent arrangements at a place called Ganapur for their comfort. Several ladies accompany the party.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

At the weekly meeting of the Committee, held yesterday, Dr. Bhalchundra Krishna presided; and the other members present were Mr. R. H. Vincent, C.I.E., Professor Muller, Mr. V. W. Cuffe, the Hon. Mr. A. M. Dharamsi, Messrs. K. N. Kabrajee, K. M. Shroff, Dr. N. N. Khatrak, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

STERILIZER FOR DISINFECTING CHAMBER.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Municipal Commissioner requesting sanction to negotiate, through Professor Wright, of Netley Hospital, for the purchase of a sterilizer for disinfecting chamber.

It was resolved that the consideration of the letter be postponed until after the receipt of a report from the Commissioner as to the working of their sterilizer owned by Government.

FIFTY LAKHS FOR THE PLAGUE.

A letter was read from the Municipal Commissioner, requesting sanction to his addressing Government with a view of taking up a loan of fifty lakhs to cover the expenditure required for the suppression of the bubonic plague, under the Epidemic Diseases Act, No. 3 of 1897, notifications, dated 10th ultimo. The consideration of the question was postponed.

ANOTHER LOAN OF TWENTY-THREE LAKHS.

The Committee also considered a letter from the Municipal Commissioner, requesting sanction to his applying to Government for the raising of the instalments during 1897, 1898, and 1899 of the loan of Rs. 23,25,000, already sanctioned by the Corporation for various works; and also to an additional grant, from surplus cash balance, to meet one-half year's interest on the instalment on account of the above loan proposed to be raised in 1897-98.

It was resolved to recommend the Corpolation to sanction application being made to Government for the raising of a loan.

THE TANK BUNDER BURIAL GROUND.

The Committee next considered a letter from the Commissioner to the Secretary, asking the sanction of the Corporation to the grant of Rs. 1,75,000 for the purchase of land, belonging to Mr. Muncherjee Merwanjee Narielwalla, adjacent to the land at Tank Bunder, acquired for Mahomedan burial ground required for the extension of such burying ground. Adding that, if the Corporation sanction this grant, the amount of the loan of Rs. 23,25,000 will have to be increased to Rs. 25,00,000.

It was resolved to recommend to the Corporation the taking up of the land aggregating 29,000 square yards from Mr. Narielwalla.

SYSTEM OF SUPPLYING COAL.

Consideration was next given to a memorandum No. 25397, dated 25th ultimo, from the Commissioner, forwarding correspondence relating to the supply of coal, stating that he considers the present system wholly unsatisfactory and unworkable. If the system of an annual contract was adopted, it is certain that no further loss than the Municipality incur from the present and past procedure would be likely to accrue.

The Committee concurred with the Commissioner as to the advisability of the Municipality being supplied with coal under a regular contract with *bonâ fide* importers, as in the case of other supplies.

WATER-SUPPLY AT BANDORA.

The Committee next considered a letter from the Commissioner, stating that the chairman of the Public Works Committee of the Bandora Municipality, has applied, on behalf of Mr. Cattonji Bhickaji Karanjawalla, Parsi resident of Bandora, for reduction in the rate for water supplied to a drinking fountain erected by him on Palli-Danda Road for the use of the poor. The Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works, is of opinion that such supplies should be limited as they facilitate the taking of water by people who can afford to take water connections for themselves and the Bombay Municipality is paid for such supplies at the reduced rate of annas 8 per 1,000 gallons. Adding that in the outlying districts people will not take connections is by walking a few hundred yards they can get water free of charge from public stand-pipes erected for charitable purposes.

It was resolved to request the Commissioner to inform the chairman of the Public Works Committee, Bandora Municipality, that the application for a reduced charge for water supplied at a drinking fountain cannot be complied with.

PLAGUE HOSPITALS.

In accordance with notice, Professor Muller moved that the Commissioner be requested to consider the advisability of erecting at once temporary hospitals in all the chief centres of infection. The Professor said that temporary plague hospitals were very much needed at Colaba and Mahim, and that they should be put up at once for the convenience of those who suffered from the plague.

Mr. Kabrajee seconded the proposition.

Mr. Dharamsi remarked that temporary hospitals should be constructed after those put up by the Port Trust. The feeling of the people was against the ordinary sheds put up by the Municipality for the segregation of the healthy. In order to induce the people to take advantage of such hospitals, they should put up sheds similar to those put up by the Port Trust.

Mr Suroff was of opinion that it would be better to hire buildings or bungalows for temporary hospitals.

The proposition was finally agreed to.

DEPOSIT OF TOWN SWEEPINGS.

The Secretary read a letter from the Commissioner forwarding a communication from Government, stating that they did not deem it expedient to sell outright the land held by them at Chimboor under the lease of 1886 for the additional land now applied for the deposit of town sweepings, but that Government were willing to lease a new plot applied for on the same terms as for the land originally leased.

It was resolved to bring the matter before the Corporation this (Thursday) afternoon as an urgent matter.

After transacting other business, the Committee adjourned.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE following is a list of passengers arriving per s.s. Ganges expected, at 8 a.m., on Monday next:—

Blacker, Capt	Nash, Mr W E
Bell, Capt C	Om ashy, Lieut A H
Bellinge, Mr J	Peel, Major
Car on, Mr and Mrs F A	Radford, Mr H C
Caulfield, Capt	Reid, Mrs
Da ies, Mr and Mrs Digby	Swaney, Mr S L
Edie, Mr D Hay	Taylor, Mr J E
Fosbro k, Mr and Mrs	Trickett, Miss
Fowle, Mr F W	Wallis, Mr Munro
Holden, Mr J H	Weymouth, Mr W
Hamilton, Capt J O H	Wheeler, Mr W
Harford, Miss	Whittenbury, Mr
Khan, Mr and Mrs A K	White, Mrs
Marr, Dr J	

THE RUBATTINO STEAMER.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer Po, Captain G. Rapallo, sailing to-day for Genoa:—

Bajo, Mrs E	Graves, Mr and Mrs
Bajo, 4 Misses	Harrison, Mr H
Bajo, 2 Masters	Haggo, Mr A M
Bertrand, Revd Fr	Hagge, Miss
Hull, Mrs A and 2 children	Mary, Sister
Crane, Revd H A	Kennick, Capt F and Mrs
Cassett, Mr A	Soarden, Mr G
Cassell, Mr D	Young, Capt C F G, Mrs and infant
De Barras, Mr F M	Wilson, Miss E
Ferreira, Mr J	Weissmann, Mrs and child
Frirrione, Mr and Mrs	

NEWS OF THE DAY

CHITRAL has come under the Dir and Swat Agency from 1st March. It has been definitely decided that the Astor and Gilgit Districts will not be opened to sportsmen during the present year owing to the prevalence of rinderpest which has not yet died out entirely.

THE Punjab Government is issuing regulations under the Epidemic Diseases Act authorising station masters at railway stations where there are no Inspecting Medical Officers to compel persons suspected of having the plague to proceed to the nearest place of medical inspection. Any person so detained is to be granted, if necessary, a free pass to his own station after being declared fit to travel.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning, Commander G. A. Rose, will sail, to-day, for Karachi, with details, consisting of six officers, one lady, one warrant officer, one woman, one child; 410 men rank-an -file, five women, and six children; one native officer, thirteen men rank-and-file, and thirteen followers. The following is the list of passengers:—Major and Mrs. P. T. Ellents, 2nd Lanc. Fus.; Capt. J. G. Whistler and Capt. E. Leigh, 1st Hants; Lieut.-Col. A. H. Sinclair, 29th Bombay Infantry; 2nd-Lieut. J. W. H. du Boulay, 2nd Border.

COLONEL CURTIS, who formerly commanded the Royal Horse Artillery at Meerut, has been selected to command the Royal Artillery, Punjab, vice Colonel Tyler, who succeeds General Lewes as Inspector-General of Royal Artillery in India. General Curtis assumes with the command the rank of Brigadier-General.

A *Fort St. George Gazette* Extraordinary has been published, directing that no vessel shall leave Madras, or any other port on the east coast north of Madras, with the intention of proceeding to any port in Burma until inspected by the local Health Officer and until the master of the vessel has been given a certificate that all persons on board are free from bubonic plague.

QUITE a gloom has been cast over the festivities of Umballa by the death of Mrs. Robertson, wife of the Sessions Judge, and daughter of General Angelo. A fortnight ago an operation had to be performed, and for a time Mrs. Robertson rallied, but early on Saturday morning she passed away. Mrs. Robertson was one of the most popular ladies in Umballa, and deep and heartfelt sympathy is expressed for her husband. The impressive burial service of the Church of England was read at the cemetery by the Rev. H. W. J. Plowman, one of the chaplains, in the presence of a large gathering of military and civil residents.

READERS of Mrs. Everard Cotes's "His Honor and a Lady" will be interested to know that the authoress is engaged upon another novel of Calcutta life. Mrs. Cotes will probably finish it during the coming hot weather in Simla where she proceeds almost immediately, Mr. Cotes having resigned the Editorship of the *Indian Daily News*.

CORPORAL FARRELL, of "B" Company, Calcutta, Volunteer Rifles, has won the Viceroy's Prize for shooting with the magnificent score of 389 points. Volunteer Tinson was second with 383, and Corporal Nyss third with 375 points.

MR. J. C. ANDERSON, Commissioner of Jubbulpore, has been feeling the effects of the strain which the state of the Division has imposed on him for more than a year past, and which has broken down so many of his subordinates. He is taking long leave on medical certificate this month, and will be succeeded by Mr. H. H. Priest, at present Secretary to Government at Nagpur.

THE Bengal Cavalry Polo Tournament ended on Saturday in a victory for the 2nd Central India Horse, who had as good as won when they beat the 9th Bengal Lancers by a single subsidiary. In the final they had an easier task against the 17th B. C., and won by two goals and seven subsidiaries to one goal and one subsidiary.

THE final of the Native Cavalry Polo Tournament was played at Umballa, on Saturday, between the 2nd Central India Horse and the 17th Bengal Cavalry. There was a very large gathering of spectators, and the weather was all that could be desired. The Central India Horse were the favourites, but the local team had a large number of supporters. In the first chucker the Central India team scored one goal and three subsidiaries; in the 2nd chucker each team scored a goal; in the third chucker the 17th scored a subsidiary and the Central India Horse three; and in the last chucker each team scored a subsidiary. The game thus resulted in a win for the Central India Horse by two goals and seven subsidiaries to one goal and two subsidiaries. The umpires were Captain Grimston and Mr. Simpson Baikie. After the game a number of polo ponies were put up for sale by auction.

ON Friday last, 10,000 Mahomedans were present in the Shahi Mosque, Lahore, for Juma Tul Wida prayers. Sirdar Mahammad Hayat Khan, with the permission of the High Priest, mounted the pulpit after prayers, and read the Government notification received by the Anjuman Islandia, Lahore, informing Mahomedans of the temporary closing of the Indian ports, and explained to the audience the considerate attitude of the Government to themselves. He said Government had not closed the ports till absolutely obliged to do so by the action of all the European Powers, including that of His Majesty, the Sultan of Turkey, forbidding their own subjects to cross the sea till the panic caused by the plague is over. Government, he went on, insisted on keeping the ports of Calcutta and Madras open for Moslem pilgrims, notwithing the representations of residents of those places, and had consented to this temporary measure through sheer necessity. Mahomedans should not therefore leave their homes till the plague is over, and the ports are re-opened, and should be thankful to Government for this timely information, and should ever pray for the Government's continuance and prosperity.

THE general memorandum on the rice crop in Bengal, Madras, and Lower Burma for the season 1896-97 has just been issued by the Statistical Bureau. The area under rice is six per cent. smaller than the average, while the yield is 45 per cent. smaller. The decrease in Bengal is very marked indeed both in the autumn and winter crops, the combined yield being only 9,032,000 tons as compared with an average of over twenty million tons. In Madras a 10½-anna crop for the whole province is expected, while in Lower Burma the quantity available for export is put at 1,700,000 tons of cargo rice.

As regards the cotton crop, a memorandum similar to the above has also been issued. The area of rain all over India was only fractionally smaller than in 1895, but the crop was poor almost everywhere, and very bad in the great cotton-producing regions of Bombay, Berar, the Nizam's territory and the Central Provinces. The general result is an estimated yield of 26 per cent. smaller than the crop of 1895. Guzerat and Sind alone have had fairly good crops.

THE Government of India have ruled that in the case of military officers who are required to officiate continuously for three years in a civil appointment before they can be regarded as permanently belonging to the Civil Department, furlough or leave other than privilege leave, or leave on medical certificate, operates as a break in counting the three years' service, and that when such a break occurs, an officer not only loses his lien on the officiating appointment, but would, if he entered the Department again, have to begin service there afresh.

A POLO match was played at Meerut on Friday afternoon between the Durham Light Infantry and the Patiala team, a contest that gave the spectators a fine exhibition of the game. The soldiers, however, outplayed their opponents at every point, and finally won by seven goals to two. Hira Singh, as usual, played brilliantly for his side: but the combination of the Durhams, who have never been seen to better advantage, was irresistible; and in the light of this trial their chances of retaining the championship would seem to be better than ever.

THE Post of Deputy Director-General of Indian Telegraphs falls vacant this week, as Mr. Luke is retiring on pension. Mr. Luke has great experience both in practical field-work and in the administrative branch. He was one of the officers selected for the C. I. E. after the Afghan campaign of 1878-80; in which his services with the Kabul field force, more particularly during the siege of Sherpur, won the highest commendation from General Roberts. Last year Mr. Luke represented Indian interests at the International Telegraph Conference held at Buda-Pesth. Mr. Meluish will, we understand, succeed him as Deputy Director-General, Mr. J. J. Allen becoming Director of Traffic.

MAULVI KHAN BAHADUR ABDUL JABAR, C.I.E., who is likely to become Minister of the Bhopal State, is, says a contemporary, a Manomedan gentleman of Calcutta who commands the highest respect of his co-religionists; his position among them being one of quite exceptional influence. He was for many years in Government service, and the ability he showed as Deputy Magistrate of the 24-Perguunahs won him a seat in the Legislative Council. He rendered good service also in connection with the pension arrangements affecting the King of Oudh's family and other pensioners residing in and about Calcutta. His visits to Mecca had enabled him to acquire valuable knowledge regarding Indian pilgrims and the measures best calculated to serve their interests, and he was consulted by Government when the Pilgrims Ships Act was being prepared and in its passage through Council. The Maulvi is a practical-minded man of ripe experience, who knows a good deal of administrative work. He is an orthodox Mahomedan yet free from bigotry, while his personal qualities have won him many friends among the European community outside official circles. He retired from Government service some time ago, but is still capable of many years' work, and his appointment to Bhopal is one that should prove satisfactory alike to His Highness the Begum, who has applied for his service, and to the Government of India, who have to sanction his acceptance of the post.

THE "Straits Times," whose 25th list of Famine Fund contributions raises the total amount to 28,915 dollars, writes on the 15th February:—The "Malay Mail" closes it supplementary famine fund to-day. We propose to close the main fund shortly; but we have to wait advices from the "Penang Gazette," and from Perak, where various lists are in circulation. The Resident-General is a subscriber in the Perak lists. It may also be convenient to note that the thousand dollars subscribed by the Sultan of Perak was not, as some people have imagined, a subscription from the State funds of Perak, but was a personal subscription from the Sultan and from his own private purse. Perhaps, the Governments of the Malay States might subscribe to our fund, but for the fact that there will be severe want, or something like a famine, in Pahang before the year is out. It is, therefore, very proper that the Government of the Protected Malay States should preserve their funds to deal with the probable scarcity in Pahang, and we have no doubt that they will deal with it thoroughly.

SIR ARTHUR HAVELOCK, on Saturday, distributed the prizes won at the last annual rifle meeting of the Madras Volunteer Guards, which corps includes a mounted company and a cyclist section. After distributing the prizes, His Excellency addressed the regiment as follows:—"I must in the first place express my pleasure at finding myself on this occasion for the first time in your presence as your Honorary Colonel. I consider this a proud position. The Madras Volunteer Guards are, I believe, the oldest established Volunteer body in India, and I believe were formed into a corps within five years of the formation of the first Volunteer corps in England. Colonel Stewart has given a brief history of your last year's work and it seems eminently satisfactory in all respects. Your shooting, which is one of the first duties and qualifications of Volunteer corps, appears to have been excellent, and performance at the camp-of-exercise, which I regret I was not myself able to witness on account of my absence, appears to have been conducted admirably. Allusion has been made by Colonel Stewart to the matter of the drill shed. It has become almost a monotonous subject for the Commandant of the Volunteer Guards to speak on this subject. I hope, however, we are now approaching finality on the subject. I think we are, and I hope before the next occasion, of presenting you with prizes, the matter may have really reached its practical point. Colonel Stewart has expressed regret that he is not to command you as he had hoped, and as I had hoped too, for another year. It is, as he said, the decision of the powers that be that his command has come to an end with the end of the financial year. The history which Colonel Stewart has given of his stewardship, I am sure, has been heard with interest by all who have served under him. It is a matter of deep regret to myself, as head of the Government, and as your Honorary Colonel also, that he is about to leave the service. I feel sure that regret is shared by all in the regiment. It only remains for me to offer my congratulations to the prize-winners. It gives me great pleasure to hand you the well-deserved rewards of skilful and efficient work. I trust the high position the Guards have attained will be continued and increased. I must express the gratification I felt on being accompanied to the parade ground by your cyclist corps, who are a very smart body indeed."

A SENSATIONAL report has reached Vienna to the effect that the famous Hungarian painter, Michael Munkacsy, who some months ago had to be taken from Paris, where he was then residing, to a hydropathic establishment in Germany on account of the nervous attack from which he suffered, has now become completely insane. It is added that he has been removed to an asylum at Endenich. Munkacsy's last great work "Ecce Homo," which betrayed signs of decreased artistic power, was bought by a company for the purpose of exhibition, and is now on view at Nice. In the spring it is intended to show it in England, and later on in America.

A SINGULAR cause of death was brought to light at an inquest held by Mr. C. L. Drew, at Chelsea, on February 1st, the subject being Charles Robert Mills, thirty-two years old, living at 54, Darrington-road, Battersea. The deceased was an old soldier, having served many years in India on active service with the 7th Royal Fusiliers. On Thursday, whilst engaged stacking bottles at a grocer's shop in the King's-road, Chelsea, he suddenly fell and died. Dr. James Morton, of 1 Gilston-road, who made a post-mortem examination, said that death was due to syncope from disease of the heart. It was what was known as a "soldier's heart," the disease being caused through the heart in its action rubbing against the other organs, which were pressed in by the belt which was worn tightly about the body. It was a singular condition, and he had seen only one other case of the sort. The Coroner remarked that it was in consequence of similar discoveries of soldiers' hearts being affected in this way, that the War Office ordered that the cross belts from the shoulder across the chest should be abolished, and the knapsack arrangement substituted. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the doctor's evidence.

IT appears from Debrett's "House of Commons and Judicial Bench" for 1897, just issued, that he present "Father of the House" (Right Hon. C. P. Villiers) was in Parliament at the time of the Queen's accession, that the Queen has outlived all her original Privy Council, and also all but one of the members of the House of Lords, while she has seen 15 General Elections, with 21 Administrations under 10 Prime Ministers, and was approved the appointment of 13 different Lord Chancellors and 6 Speakers of the House of Commons.

SYMPHONIES it the litle of a new book upon which George Egerton is engaged, and which Mr. Heinemann is to bring out. The same publisher has the following also in hand: The Wise and the Wayward, by Mr. G. S. Street Middle Greyness by A. J. Dawson; The Making of a Prig by Evelyn Sharp; A Man from the North, by E. A. Bennett; Broken Away, by Beatrice Grimshaw; The Duke of Linden, by J. F. Charles; Two in Captivity, by Vincent Brown; Mr. Passingham, by Thomas Cobb; and Death, the Knight, and the Lady, by H. De Vere Stacpoole.

GROUNDING OF THE S. S. KHEDIVE.

THE COURT OF INQUIRY.

THE CAPTAIN REFUSES TO MAKE A STATEMENT.

HE IS SENT TO JAIL.

A MARINE COURT-OF-INQUIRY was held at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, to investigate the circumstances attending the grounding of the steamer Khedive off Porebunder on the 11th January last. The court consisted of Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate (President), Captain R. Barton, of steamer Afghan, and Mr. MacFayden, Marine Surveyor (Assessors). Captain R. J. Phillips, of s. s. Chilka, and Captain A. MacAllister, of s. s. Muzafari, were appointed additional Assessors by the court. Mr. F. A. Little, Government Solicitor, represented the Crown. Commander Wilson, Port Officer, was in court. Captain Thomas Mathews, master of the ship, did not put in an appearance, and no one on his behalf responded to the court's crier when his name was called out.

Constable W. R. Hurst, the police officer, who served the summons on the captain was examined by the President of the Court. He said: I served the summons upon Captain Mathews. He acknowledged the receipt and signed the duplicate; he was quite well. He said he would not appear before any Marine Court-of-Inquiry in India. If any one wanted him he should be taken in irons.

The President: Then a warrant should be issued against him.

Mr. Little suggested that the warrant should be issued and executed at once, and that a sufficient number of police officers should drive to the Sailors' Home and bring him up here immediately.

Mr. Little next applied for a summons against Captain A. C. Clark, Marine Lloyd's Surveyor, who was on board the Khedive at the time of the accident and was able to give evidence. He seemed a little unwilling to come to court, and hence the application for a summons. He was a well-known gentleman, and Mr. Little could not understand his reluctance to come to court.

Mr. Little also complained to the court that the captain and the officers had refused to give him any information, and he was at present unable to say what witnesses would be necessary.

The court enquired if the owners or their representative was in court, and a Parsee representing them said that Mr. Dada Abdulla, one of the owners, was on board the Khedive when the accident happened, but he was not in Bombay. The owners received intimation of the court only last Tuesday evening, and a telegram was sent to Mr. Dada to return to Bombay. The papers belonging to the ship were in the possession of the captain and officers.

Constable Harris, who was sent out to serve summons upon Captain Clark returned and reported to the court that Captain Clark would not accept the service, and when the police officer told him that if he did not respond to the summons a warrant would be issued, and he would be arrested. He said "You can do that. I am a professional man and would not come without my fee."

Mr. Little said that in the absence of Captain Mathew he could not say he wanted Captain Clark's attendance just then, but if it was necessary he would apply for a warrant for his arrest later on.

About half an hour after this Captain Clark put in an appearance.

Mr. Little informed the court that he had come, and from what he said it appeared to him that Captain Clark told the constable that he could not come just then. Mr. Little further said that Captain Clark had given them no information, and all that he knew was that Captain Clark took an active part after the steamer struck. His evidence would be necessary when they came to that part of the accident.

Captain Clark said that he was not dressed at the time the Constable had come to him. The constable said "you must come immediately," which he said he couldn't do. As it was Captain Clark had come without his breakfast. He was ready to come whenever the court desired.

Mr. Little: We should not have issued summons against Captain Clark if we knew he was willing to come. The Assistant Port Officer went to him yesterday and the captain would not give him any information.

The President remarked that it was a very short-sighted policy on the part of parties to refuse to give information.

Mr Little: It is; because they are liable to a penalty.

Captain Clark was ready to state whatever was required of him. He even offered to enter the witness-box at once.

It was eventually arranged that before being asked to attend the court Capt. Clark might write out a small statement of all that he knew in the matter.

Mr. Nusserwanji, pleader, appeared on behalf of the owner, who was on board the steamer, and applied for an adjournment. The owner was not in Bombay, and the notice was received by his office only last evening. He was at Porebunder, where his son was seriously ill.

The President declined to entertain the application, remarking that the owner gave no information to the Port Officer, and the court would not assist him.

Captain Mathews was at this juncture brought into court under arrest.

The President: Why did you not attend the court as you were required to?

Captain Mathews: I object to do so.

The President: Then you are detained in custody.

Mr. Little then informed the court that the third officer, who was in charge of the engines at the time was not to be found, so the court might go on, and if necessary, another enquiry would be held when he was found. It was necessary, Mr. Little added, that the engineers and the navigating officers should all be present in court, because the navigators found fault with the engineers and the engineers found fault with the navigating officers.

The court then adjourned for tiffin, and it was decided to proceed with the evidence at 3 o'clock.

The court resumed after tiffin and Captain Mathews was called and put into the witness-box. Mr. Little proceeded to examine him, when Captain Mathews said he would not answer any questions.

The President of the Court and Mr. Little explained to him that he had a right to ask the court's protection and object to questions the answers to which were even likely to incriminate him.

Captain Mathews refused to answer any questions. He averred that if this was a Court of Inquiry, and he was placed before he would say it "I know nothing about the accident."

The President reminded him that he was on oath and was required to speak "the whole truth." His Worship also pointed out to him the danger and risk he ran in refusing to answer questions he was legally bound to answer. He was also told that he was liable to three years' rigorous imprisonment, if he persisted.

Captain Mathews: I will take that, but will not reply to any questions. I have come here not to reply to any questions.

His Worship: Then I commit you.

Mr. Little: We begin with other evidence, and you can in the meantime consider over the matter.

Capt. Mathews: I don't want time to consider over it.

The Captain was then detained in court under custody.

Chief Officer George Harvey was next called, and being examined by Mr. Little said that he had obtained the chief mate's certificate in 1864 at Dundee. He had nine or ten years' experience as chief mate. He first joined Khedive on 1st January last. He had been in harbour service at Calcutta, but had never been up the Western Coast of India before this voyage. Captain Mathews was a perfect stranger to him. Crew had not signed articles for this voyage. He did not join the ship for any specified voyage or time. His pay was fixed, and he was engaged by the late Abdulla Abdulla. All the officers were strangers to him, and the deck crew were all natives of India. The Khedive had all the requisite charts on board. There was on board "the west coast of Hindustan," but on the short run they had no occasion to use the book. There was no pilot on board after the Khedive left Bombay. They were to start on the 9th, but they did not owing to the illness of the chief engineer. Another engineer was lent by the P. and O. Company. The anchor chain had got twisted before starting, but nothing unusual happened. The document shown to witness was Khedive's register. The steamer was built in 1871; she was a screw steamship with direct steam gearing, the register tonnage being 2,247. She was recently purchased from P. and O. Company. She was to make (what they call) a pleasure-trip. She had a number of passengers (about three hundred in all). She was in every way a first-class ship. She had patent sounding machine, and more than one each of deep-sea and hand lead. Compasses were all in order. She had all the anchors, boats and life-saving apparatus in good order, as required by law. She was surveyed in Bombay. Mr. Moir surveyed the boilers, and Captain Clark surveyed the vessel. She left Bombay about 2 p.m., on Sunday 10th January last, in charge of Pilot Kennard. Dropping the pilot at outer light ship and proceeded towards Porebunder. Course was laid on the chart. Witness's watch was 4 to 8 p.m., and 4 to 8 a.m., the following morning. When he was last relieved from his watch land was in sight, at a distance of possibly ten miles. Ship was making about ten knots. The steamer steered well and answered her helm well. Third officer relieved him at 8 a.m. on Sunday. Witness was busy the whole forenoon. They were all strangers and had a great deal to do. At noon second officer relieved the third. They worked out the place for ship S.S.E., 22 miles off Porebunder. The captain worked out all the sights and set her course. He was always on the bridge. Second officers on the outer-bridge. Man on the wheel was also there, and the Quarter-Master on the lower bridge. Hand leads were all ready. Witness could not say how the ship's course was altered. The steamer went ashore at 2-40. Witness was on the anchor in the bows and had everything ready to let go at a moment's notice. Witness got no orders until he got the orders to let go the anchor, which he carried out at once. The hand lead was going all this time. Witness could not see the land as there was a considerable excitement among native passengers on the deck. He could catch a glimpse of the captain from his place at times, but not always, as native passengers were on the deck-house, and in the way. Witness saw the captain gesticulate to the third officer, and he passed the order to witness, who let go the anchor instantly. It was the starboard anchor. 60 fathoms chain was out, but it parted at 48 or 49 fathoms. It parted a minute or half-a-minute before the ship struck. She was making headway when the anchor was let go. Khedive ran her own length after the anchor was let go. He could not say the depth of the water, but it was rocky all around. The ship was seen turning into the land to the starboard on her port helm. Sea was smooth and no wind of any account. There were no sails. Witness had no opinion to attribute the casualty he not knowing the primary cause. The anchor cable could have run out 150 fathoms, but he stopped it at 60 fathoms, when he received orders "Hold on the chain." Steamer struck just at the time when he received the last order. The ship ran over her anchor. Witness had no definite instructions as to which anchor should be let go. Vessel was sounded and no water was found in the ship. A sounding was taken round the ship by lowering boats. It was ebb-tide at the time. The Khedive is now at the same place where she struck. The owner was on the same bridge with the captain. Some native boats came along side and landed the passengers. Witness believed that the passengers were at tiffin when she struck. The captain has been ill since she struck, but witness had noticed nothing wrong with his head. No personal injury was caused, and all passengers were sent on shore safely. Khedive was now a complete wreck. Witness remained near her and every possible agent and power available in Bombay was applied to move, but she could not be removed. There is water in the vessel now, and it rises and falls with tide. The starboard anchor was not recovered. The Khedive did not foul the anchor.

Captain Mathews, who was detained in court all this time, was asked if he had any questions to put to the witness, but he declined.

Mr. Little said that this witness had given his evidence in a straight-forward manner, and that was why, he (Mr. Little), did not go into the question of witholding information from the Port Officer. The chief officer said that he had not withold any information. He declined to reply to certain irrelevent questions put to him by Mr. Mackay at Sailors' Home.

Mr. Little remarked that there must have been some misunderstandihg at the Port Officer's Office. Unfortunately, Mr. Mackay, the Assistant Port Officer, had left the court just then.

The President then called upon Captain Mathews to explain why he refused to make a statement?

He replied he had nothing to say, and would not make any statement.

His Worship, thereupon, fined him Rs. 10, with an alternative of 14 days' simple imprisonment.

The court then adjourned until this morning.

THE EPIDEMIC.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending, at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

		Attacks.	Deaths.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0
	Middle and Lower Colaba	3	0
	Fort, Southern	0	0
	Fort, Northern	1	0
	Esplanade	0	0
B	Mandvi	4	1
	Chukla	1	0
	Umarkhadi	7	5
	Dongri	2	2
C	Market	1	0
	Dhobi Talao

son, Mr Ramnath, on whom the management of the trust property devolves. I have observed that Municipal officers in Bombay, Bandora or elsewhere seem to take steps for purifying the atmosphere where bubonic fever appears, but do not, as a precautionary measure, guard the appearance of it in particular locality by previous sanitary arrangements. They approach the place after it is affected.

PERSPIRATION IN PLAGUE CASES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have long been of opinion that the use of the buisson sweating bath would be efficacious in the cure of plague cases, especially if used in the initial stage of the disease. Facts, recently brought to the notice of the public, go to show that this opinion is not unfounded. When Kinglake was threatened with the plague, after suffering for some hours, he took a cup of hot tea, which brought on a profuse perspiration, at least, it appeared to Kinglake that he was witnessing in his own person, an exhibition of cause and effect. This perspiration relieved him of all the distressing symptoms, in fact, very soon afterwards he was quite well. A hot vapour bath is the most certain way of inducing a profuse perspiration; and, it is a fully established principle of medical science that perspiration does eliminate poison from the system, and in fever cases it is brought on by the use of diaphoretics. What these medicines do imperfectly, the steam-bath does effectually. Mr. Gostling knows what the action of the steam-bath of Dr. Buisson is, as well as any one in Bombay, and is able to speak confidently on this question.—Yours, &c.,

HENRY C. VAUTIN.

A GRATEFUL HINDU.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am extremely glad to announce to the world, through the medium of your valuable journal, that a miraculous cure was effected by Nunes' cure, in a case of bubonic plague, accompanied with rheumatism. In December last, my son Chintamon, aged five years, was attacked as above, and rendered wholly insensible. I applied to Mr. C. D. Nunes, of Prabhadevi road, and he cured the child immediately, and there has been till now no sign whatever of the return of the malady. Previous to applying to Mr. Nunes, I had various remedies tried on the child, but without relief. Nunes' medicine having wonderfully cured the child, and Mr. Nunes refusing remuneration, I had 2,000 circulars, announcing the medicine, printed and circulated at my own costs. I recommend Mr. Nunes' preparations to all seeking relief and immunity from the plague.—Yours, &c.,

JANARDHAN MADHAOJI,
Clerk, Messrs. Wallace & Co.

A PRESCRIPTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly give a corner to the following treatment for the plague-stricken patients, which has fully realized my expectations, both theoretical and practical:—

(a) Hypodermic injection of creosote in 4 minim doses, mixed with 16 minims of poppy oil. To be injected daily.
(b) Brandy mixture B. P. 1 oz. every 3 hours.
(c) Tinc. Digitalis ..... m. 30
Tinc. Nux Vomica ..... m. 40
Aqua Chloroformi ..... ad oz. 4
One ounce of the above mixture every 6 hours.
(d) And the last, but not the least, is proper nourishment.

Complications to be treated accordingly. I shall be glad if other medical gentlemen give a fair trial to the above and publish their reports.—Yours, &c.,

Poona, March 2. S. C. SALDANHA.

FEVER RELIEF FUND.

The following sums have been received in addition to the subscription detailed:—

	Rs.
Mr Gany Hassam	5
The Hon Mr Justice E M H Fulton	40

POONA.

The City Municipal returns for the 24 hours ended, at 8 a.m., on Tuesday, show the following results:—

Imported	0
Local	13

Paths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Budwar	3	2
Sukerwar	3	3
Rastia's	1	1
Nana's	3	3
Ganesh	1	0
Rawiwar	2	0
Total	13	10
Total up to date	321	232

The total mortality from all causes during the hours ended, at 8 a.m., on Tuesday, was 60. 24

The Suburban Municipal office returns for the 24 hours ended, at 8 a.m., on Tuesday, show the following results:—

Imported	0
Local	2

Locality.	Cases.	Deaths.
Connaught Road	1	0
Gar Pir-road	1	0
Total	2	0
Plague Hospital	5	2
Total to date	258	162

THE UNHEALTHINESS OF KARACHI.

KARACHI, 27th February.

The cases of plague reported up to noon, on the 26th, were 38, and the deaths 26; making the totals 1,937 and 1,741, respectively.

The Lyari quarter accounts for 18 deaths; Keamari and the Railway show one each. Again the Hindus record is only 6 deaths. The Municipal health inspectors are to be inoculated with Dr. Haffkine's prophylactic lymph, and several Parsi ladies and gentlemen have offered themselves for vaccination. The Lyari is suffering from small-pox and plague, the dirtiness of both place and people being regarded as the cause. Segregration camps are being formed by people from the infected areas, materials for building being supplied at Municipal expense. The plague is causing a scare among Borahs.

THEFTS AT ANDHERI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is very regrettable to see that the police at Andheri cannot cope with a few noted thieves here. From the time the refugees settled at Andheri they have been incessantly pestered by the thieves. Last night a theft was committed in one of the cudjan huts, owned by one of the Bombay refugees. I am told that complaints of thefts were lodged before the Police Fouzdar of Bandora but without result. I also know in two instances the Patel of Andheri, on hearing of thefts, came to the party concerned, and assured them that he will institute enquiries, I would in the name of the refugees entreat Mr. Hutson, the energetic Collector of Thana, to reinforce the present police force at Andheri to bring these budmashes to justice.—Yours, &c.,

Andheri, March 3. VOX POPULI.

REFERRING to sold ers' pets, of which stories are quoted in some recent books on famous regiments, a correspondent asks whether a collection might not be made of man-of-war pets. To which one answer is that the parrot has been Jack's prime favourite in all ages, and that at least one story told of Jack's pet bats all stories ever told of Tommy's pets. This particular parrot was an inmate of Cockrane's ship on the occasion of a cruise on the Norwegian coast. These hospitable Norwegians were invited to visit the British frigate. Ladies were hoisted on board by means of a chair fastened to a rope running over the yard. Whenever the chair reached the deck the order was given "Let go." While one of the lady visitors was still in mid air, the ship's parrot yelled out "Let go!" and down she went into the sea, chair and all. The seamen thought it was the boatswain's order. And if it be suggested that the excuse was insincere, the fact is vouched for that the parrot's habitual imitation of the boatswain pipe was so perfect that it sometimes brought up the ship's company at the run. In battle or in a storm the parrot's orders might easily play havoc. But the glorious old tar was much too superstitious to wring the bird's neck. And the only remedy left was to blow up the parrot in language as lurid and limited as its own. Perhaps there may be some subtle sympathy between the parrot and human beings strongly emotional but linguistically weak. When Atlantic and Pacific, the two little Yankee waifs in "Marm Lisa" are grabbed by the police, they give vent to their feelings in the restricted but vivid speech of "arrots and pirates." In naval history the cock has sometimes figured as heroically as the dog in warfare on land. At Admiral Howe's great battle on the "glorious 1st of June," 1795, the Marlborough and her officers and company were so terribly mauled that surrender seemed inevitable. Just then a cock, mounting a broken spar, stretched up his throat and crowed his cock-a-doodle-doo. Jack cheered the gallant fowl. That cock became the ship's pet. It is also recorded how a "little bantam cock," perched upon the poop of Admiral Rodney's ship at the battle of April, 1782, crowed at every roar of the guns, and "clapped his wings as if in approbation." After which the bantam became much more popular than most parrots.

THE SCARCITY IN THE KONKAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In a recent communication I said that the time had arrived when relief works should be opened in the Konkan districts, and that numbers of people had been asking me when the promised works would be commenced. The authorities, however, seem to be just now wholly absorbed in finding out means for the collection of land revenue. Whatever may be the points of controversy between the Government of Bombay and the Sarvajanick Sabha and other public bodies, the intentions of the former on the subject of remission or suspension of land revenue seem to be now clearly made known to Collectors and other revenue officers. But the distance between the seat of Government and the village where the poor cultivater lives, and where these orders are to be carried out, is very long; and as it often happens the orders of Government reach the poor man in a way not much calculated to benefit him. Even, supposing that there are several well-to-do people in a taluka, according to the orders of Government, they must expect neither remission nor suspension, is it, I ask really, the wish of Government that even the small remnant of the once flourishing peasant class of these districts should go to the sawkar, mortgage their lands or sell their implements and pay the Government dues? If such is not the case, how is it then that the village officers repeatedly go to the houses of poor people and try to squeeze from them by threats and by all possible means whatever can be thus squeezed out? To add insult to injury as it were a Karkun from the Mamlutdar's office is now going on his round from village to village, threatening the people with confiscation of their lands in case they fail to pay the taxes within a prescribed time. The people, whether rich or poor, are distinctly given to understand that not even a pie will be remitted or suspended in any person's case. The poor and the rich are seeing their rich neighbours quietly paying in the revenue are led to believe that there must be solid truth in the threats that are administered to them by the petty officers. The well-to-do people knowing the intentions of Government as embodied in their reply to the Sarvajanick Sabha and the extraordinary powers which the Collector possesses in the matter of disposing them of their properties, have been willingly or unwillingly answering the calls made on them, but it is indeed distressing to see poor old peasants and widows running from door to door to pledge their pots or other articles with some one who would lend them a few rupees to pay the Sarkar. And yet such actually the case this day in some of the villages of the Alibag taluka. Let any one who considers this statement to be an exaggeration come here and find out for himself what the real state of things is.

As I said on a former occasion hundreds of appeals from the land holders to the Collector have been lying unanswered. The people fear that if they should not pay the tax after the karkun has warned them, the mamlutdar with his peons would come down upon them and force them to pay it and consequently they are in a state of much uneasiness. I do not know how these poor landholders can be saved. It seems their ignorance and helplessness will never allow them to make their appeals to Government in the manner they ought to be made, and the result is likely to be that they will mortgage their lands or sell their cattle or implements and run into a condition from whichit will be difficult to reclaim them. To give some idea of the manner in which attempts are officially made to collect the revenue I have only to mention the case of a poor widow who cultivates about an acre of land herself and has to depend entirely on the produce of her labour in the field for her sustenance. Her appeal for remission of this year's taxes on her fields to Mr. Machonochie, late acting Collector of Kolaba, was kindly taken into consideration by him and the Mamlutdar, who had instruction to make inquiries into her case, satisfied himself of her inability to pay. He visited her cottage and ordered two of the bundles of the gathered rice crop to be threshed in his presence and found that the outturn would nos be even two annas. This inquiry led the woman to believe that she was sure to get the remission prayed for. The village officer, however, now goes to her and tells her to pay the tax, and when she reminds him of her petition and the consequent action of the Mamlutdar thereon, the officer tells her that that Collector and that Mamlutdar had now both gone and the old order of things had completely changed. The woman having nothing to pay is at a loss, what to do, and hourly fears the forfeiture of her land. A representation having been made to Mr. Machonochie, on behalf of the village of Aras, a Karkun from his office visited the place and satisfied himself that the average output for the whole village could not be more than two annas, while in some individual cases it was almost *nil*, and yet *every one* here is asked to pay the assessment without delay. Could not all this bother to Government and worry to the poor landholders be avoided by, at once, declaring the names of those who *must* pay the assessment, and of those who would be excused payment or granted suspension? Cannot the Karkun, who is now going round the villages, telling *every one* to pay, be instructed to form village *panchayats* with the aid of the village officers, and decide, once for all, what is to be done under the circumstances. Is not this course calculated to allay the fears of the ignorant and improvident landholders and to bring in to Government without much trouble what revenue they are likely to get? A subordinate officer may some times say that he would collect the revenue of a particular case, and by means, such as those I have mentioned above, may, perhaps, even succeeded in his attempt; but, then, what can we say of Mr. Chief Secretary Monteath's assurance that "Collectors are fully aware of the wish of Government that there should be no distress caused by the untimely levy of the assessment," and what becomes of section 141 of the Famine Relief Code, which provides:—(a) In no case shall the Collector apply such pressure to obtain payment as will cause an occupant to sell his plough, cattle or agricultural implements, or will prevent or retard the resumption of agriculture. (b) The recovery of arrears, if any, should be from a surplus of means, after sufficient is allowed for the subsistence of the occupant and his family, and for the restoration of his position as a payer of revenue; and occupants should not be driven to borrow from sawkars in order to pay arrears." From what is going on in the Alibag taluka, it cannot be said that no distress will be caused to the poor landholders. The following tabular statement gives a few of the instances in which non-Brahmanical landholders have been selected for the issue of notices to pay the assessment within ten days from service:—

Village	Landholders.	Average outturn annually in khandis.	This year's outturn in khandis.	Assessment in the family.	Amount of debts.	Remarks.
					Rs.	
Kavir	Dadu Raghu Mahatre	22	2½	18	800	Land mortgaged.
Sahana	Bhiva Narayen Naik	7	1½	10	300	Personal security.
Baplin	Laxman Dada Patel	1½	1½	6	300	Do.
Thal	Mahadeo Narayan	12	2½	21	600	Do.

In addition to cash payment a servant in the Alibag taluka is paid 18 maunds of unhusked rice per annum, for his sustenance and nearly as much may be taken as the average quantity required per head of a family for the necessaries of life. According to this calculation one can easily form an idea of how the poor landholders whose outturn of crops this year has been what is mentioned above, can maintain themselves in a year like the present.

In the Kharapat village, out of about 325 landholders, most of whom belong to the Agri tribe, 210 have mortgaged their lands, while 400 have borrowed money on personal security, and the remaining 15 are free from debt. In one of these villages, 11 persons have been reported as quite unable to earn their living, and it is hoped they have been provided for by Government. In the villages of that portion of Alibag taluka, which is known as Ashtagar, the condition of the ryots is not more satisfactory. From times immemorial the Konkan districts have been credited with immunity from famine, and the Government, by lending a helping hand can do much to preserve this traditional immunity. So long as work and wages are to be had, the rate of mortality in these parts will not be as high as that of famine-stricken districts, but those who know declare that the time is not far distant when people will begin to die here in large numbers. The death-rate in some of the villages is already considerably higher than the average. In the Alibag taluka about Rs. 50,000 are likely to be taken as "tagai" by the people, but it seems that just now there is no money in the treasury, and the people also do not seem to understand the advantages of tagai. In the matter of relief works, too, the question of wages is not rightly understood, and that seemed to be the stumbling block in the way of these works.—Yours, &c.,

Avas, March 2. R. L. GHARAT.

MR BAYARD, United States Ambassador, was honoured by the presence of the Prince of Wales at dinner on February 3d, at his residence, in Eaton-square. There were present to meet his Royal Highness Cardinal Vaughan, he Lord Chancellor the Marquess of Salisbury, the Marquess of Lansdowne, the Earl of Leven and Melville, Earl Stanhope, the Earl of Camperdown, the Earl of Northbrook, Earl Carrington, the Hon. Thos. Fergusson (United States Minister at Stockholm), Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Lord Esher, Lord Playfair, Lord Russell of Killowen, Colonel Sir William Colville, Sir W. Russell, Sir Chas. Hall, Sir Clement Markham, General Sir Evelyn Wood, General Clarke, Mr. John R. Carter (Secretary), and Lieutenant-Commander Cowles (Naval Attaché).

THE NATIVE PRESS.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S APPEAL TO THE JUSTICES.

THE *Indian Spectator* discourses as follows on H. E. the Governor's appeal to the Justices of the Peace:—"To judge from the presence of the Justices at the Town Hall, on Tuesday last, the Governor's appeal to that Worshipful body ought to fare better than did his call on some native leaders of Bombay, made previously, for co-operation in inducing the people to act more rationally with regard to the plague. Lord Sandhurst spoke briefly, but to the point. He showed what was expected of his auditors and of their fellow citizens who happened to be absent that evening. And whatever the absentees might think of it, many of those present seemed sufficiently moved to volunteer their services in suppressing the disease. It remains to be seen how these gentlemen-volunteers keep their promise which, in some instances, seemed made tentatively, and in others with certain mental reservation. It would have been better if the Justices, then and there, had appointed Vigilance Committees from amongst themselves, to inform and guide the executive to persuade and teach the people, and generally to act as interpreters between the two. The executive have to spend too much time at present in deciding upon the course of action they have to take and in obtaining correct information."

WITHDRAWAL OF THE JUDICIAL ELEMENT FROM THE COUNCIL.

Speaking of the last meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council, the "Indian Spectator" writes:—"A fair amount of work seems to have been done at the recent meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council, though ushered in by ominous long interpellations. Why are the officials so impatient of questions, especially when they know how to answer these questions without answering them? There is, for instance, the President's answer to Mr. Setalwad's query about the disposal of judicial appeals without a Judicial Member in the Council. They will be disposed of by the Governor-in-Council," was Lord Sandhurst's serene assurance. How is the Governor-in-Council to do this when neither the Governor nor any one else in the Council has had special judicial training? Lord Sandhurst is an excellent administrator in a general way; but we are not aware of his having worked as a Judge. Nor could we say that of his two colleagues that are to be. Judging from the nature of judicial appeals, we look upon the new arrangement as particularly unfortunate. In such matters a foreign Government is at best like an elephant, a wise enough animal, but apt to trample upon all and sundry that come to it for justice in the jungle. There is no tenderness about the tread of the elephant. In this case, moreover, it is likely at times to prove a *must* elephant, running "amuck" when it has to decide between its own interests and those of the small fry that come trembling to it for justice. It is a bad business, we repeat—this withdrawal of the judicial element from the Council; and we regret to see a good man committed to it."

AN AMUSING BIT OF HISTORY.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* gives an amusing bit of history connected with the enactment of the section of the Municipal Act which vests the appointment of a Deputy Municipal Commissioner in the Corporation, subject to the sanction of Government:—"The Hon. Mr. Naylor, who was in charge of the bill, was strongly in favour of providing for the appointment of a Deputy Commissioner to be nominated by Government. The Hon. Mr. Mehta was against the creation of such an appointment altogether. And when the bill was considered in detail after the second reading, it was converted between them and the late Mr. Ielang, that they should advance two amendments, the first to be moved by Mr. Mehta to omit the appointment altogether; and if that failed, the second to be moved by Mr. Telang, to vest the appointment in the Corporation instead of Government. When the vote was taken on Mr. Mehta's amendment, the late Mr. M. W. Burve, once Dewan of Kolhapur, and who generally supported Government on the bill, voted against it; but to his astonishment and horror, he discovered that he was guilty of the unpardonable offence of taking the opposite side to that taken by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, who was then, it will be remembered, a member of the Council as Commander-in-Chief. The Duke had taken great interest in the debate on the bill and had followed it carefully; and as he afterwards explained, he was so convinced of the soundness of Mr. Mehta's arguments, that he determined to vote for his amendment. As the seats of the members were then arranged, his turn to vote fell to that of Mr. Burve, who was unwittingly led into ranging himself into opposition to His Royal Highness. Mr. Mehta's amendment was lost by the casting vote of the Governor; and Mr. Telang had to move his amendment. Naturally thinking that the Duke would be in favour of it as of the preceding one, this time Mr. Burve sided with the popular party and voted for the amendment. To his unbounded astonishment and chagrin, the Duke cast his vote on the other side, the reason being that though he was against the creation of the post of Deputy, he thought it best that the question of the appointment should vest in Government as in the case of the Municipal Commissioner. But the surprising result of the sommersault in Mr. Burve's loyal feelings was, that Government was defeated on this amendment, which was carried as it now stands, vesting the power of nomination in the Corporation. There was a hearty laugh over poor Mr. Burve's discomfiture, which was enjoyed by the Duke as gaily as by any of the other members. It is to the Duke that we thus indirectly owe the privilege which the Corporation now enjoys."

A DEPUTY MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

Regarding the appointment of a Deputy Municipal Commissioner for Bombay, the *Indian Spectator* remarks: "Much too serious a notice seems to have been taken by some members of the Corporation, of the manner in which Government rushed their Bill through the legislative Council for the appointment of a Deputy Municipal Commissioner for Bombay. As we have stated before, this officer need not become a permanent fixture. His appointment is somewhat of an evil, and so was the manner of bringing it about. But at this time we have to face a choice of evils. And between the two evils, of Government taking some prompt action, and leaving things longer to a dilatory Corporation, we are inclined to choose the former. Indeed, there are many in Bombay at this moment, who would prefer even clumsy action to the most beautiful talk, metaphors and all. What we want is work, and the despatch thereof." The Kaisesr-i-Hind" says:—"We think the Corporation have done wisely in consulting the wishes of the Municipal Commissioner in making the appointment of Deputy Commissioner. The necessity of making the appointment arose from the heavy pressure of work devolving on the Commissioner in consequence of the pestilence raging in the city. If a Deputy was to be given to him, it was advisable that he should be one with whom he could at once work in personal harmony and confidence. Under other circumstances, the best course might have been to invite applications and have the qualifications of candidates scrutinized by a small Committee, as the Corporation have done on more than one occasion now. But in the present extraordinary juncture, the best course was evidently to give him relief as would best suit him and to which he could best adapt himself. There is no sacrifice of principle involved in such a course on an occasion of urgency, nor to our mind does it prejudice in any manner the right and privilege of the Corporation to make the appointment of its own sole authority as provided by law." The *Independent* states:—"The Bill to further amend the Bombay Municipal Act of 1888, which became law in only one sitting of the local Legislative Council on Wednesday, has conciously paved the way for a change for which the Corporation was least prepared. The change has come as a surprise on that body but under the pretext of 'urgency' so smoothly has the Government carried out its point that the Corporation and for the matter of that the general public may only gaze and helplessly wonder. The change wrought by the new Act can be explained in one sentence only, viz., that it has made the Deputy Commissionership nearly a permanency, and, moreover, it has relieved at one stroke the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay (whether he be Mr. Snow or his successors), of the responsibility of attending the meeting of the Corporation and the Standing Committee. Very cleverly Government has stolen a march over the Corporation and the public as well, for which it cannot but thank the accursed plague". The *Gujerati* takes a severe view of the question:—"Mr. Snow, we are sorry, acted very improperly in communicating with Government without consulting the Corporation, and it must be said that his action, as well as that of Government is unconstitutional and contrary to all precedents. Why a particular measure should be right in 1888, and be wrong in 1897, in the absence of any change in the circumstances we can not understand. The Hon. Mr. Dharamsi's amendment was reasonable, and Government acted in an unfair and high-handed manner in initiating the Bill without consulting the Corporation and passing it in defiance of the emphatic wishes of the two leading corporators who opposed it. The Corporation has already expressed its strong disapprobation of the conduct of the Municipal Commissioner, and the hole and corner manner in which Government proposed an objectionable amendment to the existing Act, and the public will heartily endorse the protest their representatives on the Corporation entered on Thursday last."

APROPOS of Sir Henary Irving's forthcoming appearance in the character of Napoleon I. in M. M. Sardou and Moreau's popular play "Madame Sans Gene," we are reminded that as it is producion the piece has been converted by the author's fellow countryman, M. Edmond Lepelletier—of course with the dramatist's permission—into a romance. The work which closely follows the successive scenes of the play has been carefully translated from the French original, and edited by Mr. J. A. J. de Villiers, and is published this week in one volume by Messrs. Chatto and Windus.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 20th February 1897:—

George John Craven, gentleman of 27, Martin's lane, Cannon street, London, E. C., for improvements in nails.

George William Boucher, Daniel McCallum, and Frank Johnson, engineers, all of 27, Martin's lane, Cannon street, London, E. C., for improvements in wheels for vehicles.

George Henry Clarkson, assistant telegraph superintendent, Indian Midland railway, Jhansi, for improvements in and connected with electric signalling on railways.

George William Claridge, of Herehgach estate, North Travancore, via Bodinayakanur, Madura district, Madras, for improvements in transplanters, or implements for transplanting plants and shrubs.

James Frank Duryea, mechanical engineer, of No. 70, Montrose street, in Springfield, county of Hampden, and state of Massachusetts, United Sates of America, for improvements in motorvehicles and the like.

The Dairy Supply Company, Limited, dairy engineers, of Museum street, in the county of Middlesex, for improvements in apparatus for sterilizing milk, cream, and other alimentary liquids.

The Dairy Supply Company, Limited, dairy engineers, of Museum street, in the county of Middlesex, for improvements in apparatus for sterilizing milk, and other liquids.

William Thomas Page, engineer, of Lynthorpe, Bromyard road, Worcester, for improvements in railway signalling apparatus.

Thomas Holliday, manufacturing chemists of Edgerton, Huddersfield, in the county of York, for improvements in means or apparatus for use in the production, storing and application of acetylede gas.

Henry Lewis Davis, silk merchant, of 27, Brondesbury road, Kilburn, London, N. W., for a new or improved attachment for bicycles.

Frederick Carleton Esmond, electrical engineer, of 488, Fourth street, Brooklyn, United States of America, for new or improved means of supporting or attaching the saddles or seats of bicycles and other vehicles.

Joseph Campbell, consulting geologist and chemist of St. Nicholas college, Randwick, New South Wales for improvements in the method of and apparatus for treating gold and silver and other metal bearing ores and materials.

William Owen Phillips, journalist, etc., of No. 136, Dhugrumtollah street, in the town of Calcutta, for a bicycle umbrella holder.

Ali Ahmad, for Persian and Urdu type made in accordance with the art of Persian calligraphy.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed:—

B L Rajak, B C E, temporary engineer, state railways at present at Pad Edan, Naushahro, Sind, for a new method of manufacturing surkhi (Specification filed 15th February 1897)

William Naylor, mechanical engineer, Howrah, for an improved pulley, to be called Naylor's patent challenge channel pulley. (Specification field 8th February 1897)

Otto Hoffmann, engineer, of 46, Cresswell Grove, Withington, Manchester, for improvements in and relating to humidifying and spraying apparatus and apoliances. (Specification filed 12th February 1897.)

Preston Davies, tyre manufacturer, of Spencer House, West Hill road, Southfields, in the county of Surrey, for improvements in ball bearings. (Specification filed 12th February 1897.)

Gordon J Scott, electrical engineer, residing at No. 351, North 33rd street, in the city of Philadelphia state of Pennsylvania, United States of America, and William S. Janney, physician, residing at No. 1535 North Broad street, in the same city, for a system of electrical distribution. (Specification filed 12th February 1897.)

Alfred Jordan, commercial clerk, of 27, Mincing lane, in the county of London, for an improved apparatus for reducing or disintegrating hard substances. (Specification filed 13th February, 1897.)

Bernard Morley Fletcher, civil engineer, of 7, Victoria street, Westminster, for improvements in apparatus for utilising the power of waves. (Specification filed 12th February 1897.)

James Albert Bonsack, mechanical engineer, of 1328, Chestnut street, city of Philadelphia, state of Pennsylvania, United States of America, for a machine for making conical cigarettes. (Specification filed 15th February 1897.)

Hugo Bilgram, machinist and mechanical engineer of the city of Philadelphia, state of Pennsylvania, United States of America, for a machine for making conical cigarettes. (Specification filed 15th February 1897.)

George Lansell, quartz miner, of the Fortuna crushing works, Bendigo, in the colony of Victoria, for improved pumps for mine and other purposes. (Specification filed 12th February 1897.)

The Folk-Ellis Patent Marine Governor and Safety Cut off Company, Limited, of No. 31, Queen street, Melbourne, in the colony of Victoria for an improved method of and electrical apparatus for automatically reducing and cutting off steam to prevent the racing of marine engines. (Specification filed 15th February 1897.)

Cuthbert McCallum, merchant, of No. 23, St. Mary Axe, in the city of London, for improvements in or connected with collapsible or folding boxes. (Specification filed 9th February 1897.)

Earnest Harry Archer, tea dealer, of No. 23, St. Mary Axe, in the city of London, for improvements in or connected with collapsible or other boxes or cases. (Specification filed 9th February 1897.)

Robert Henry Cave, indigo planter, of Patterghatta post office, Colgong, E. Ry, for improvements in the process of indigo manufacture, whereby the deposit of indigo is increased and a better quality of dye obtainable. (Specification filed 1st February 1897.)

Robert Alfred Fraser, gentleman, of Alvie, Toorak, road, Toorak, in the county of Bourke, in the colony of Victoria, for an improved mechanism for opening or closing doors of railway carriages, and for indicating to passengers the names of arrival stations. (Specification filed 13th February 1897.)

James Alexander Main, engineer, of Clydesdale iron works, Possilpark, Glasgow, for improvements in apparatus for withering and dring tea leaf. (Specification filed 13th February 1897.)

The undermentioned design has been registered:—

Isaac Benjamin, artist and proprietor, The Bombay Art Furnishing Establishment, Gowalia Tank road, Bombay, for a centre-mont consisting of an octagonal cabinet having four seats and four jardinieres.

The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

Edward Smith and Frederick Smith, designers in glass and glasware, of 34, Gray's Inn road, London, for an improved method or means of producing a sparkling effect in or from glass alone, or from a combination of glass and metal or metallized material. (From 1st March 1897 to 1st March 1898.)

Richard Morris, engineer, of Bonnett park, Blackheath, in the county of Kent, for an improvement in filters. (From 6th March 1897 to 6th March 1898.)

Alfred Nobel, engineer, of 53, Avenue Malakoff, Paris, for improvements in the manufacture of explosives. (From 23rd February 1897 to 23rd February 1898.)

Samuel Cleland Davidson, merchant, of Sirocco works, Belfast, Ireland, for improvements in the manufacture of tea and in apparatus therefor (From 24th March 1897 to 24th March 1898.)

Peter Ferguson and William Young Fleming, engineers and shipbuilders, both of Phoenix engine works, Paisley, Renfrewshire, for improvements in multiple-expansion steam engines. (From 27th June 1897 to 27th June 1898).

Samuel Cleland Davidson, merchant, of Sirocco works, Belfast, Ireland, for improvement in air heating stoves. (From 25th March 1897 to 25th March 1898.)

Elisha Gray, professor of physics, of Highland park, Cook county, state of Illinois, United States of America, for an improved mode of and apparatus for transmitting and recording electrically autographic messages, signals and markings. (From 26th April 1897 to 25th April 1898.)

General Beckman, gentleman, of No. 5, East 34th street, New York, United States of America, for improvement in harvesting machines. (From 20th February 1897 to 20th February 1898.)

Where is the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India and of authorizing others so to do, has ceased:—

Elizabeth Phillips' invention for improvements in bed pans, commodes and other like articles. (Specification filed 18th November 1892.)

AT Hongkong on the 10th ultimo, before Commander Hastings J. Anastchkin, a naval officer on the Russian cruiser Rurik, then in Kowloon Dock, was charged with unlawfully entering the field-works and fortifications at Kowloon Dock Council for the defendant admitted he was within the field-works but he did not know that there was any regulation in force which prohibited him from walking there. The magistrate said we were not the only people who guarded our fort final on. In regard to the defendant's statement that he was simply there for a walk and to have a look at his ship, they had the evidence that accused was there where he could overlook the fort, and in a place where he ought not to have been. He imposed a fine of 30 dollars.

ROWLANDS MACASSAR OIL prevents hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurf and dand. ruff and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. It is the best Brilliantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair and is most exquisitely perfumed. Sold by Chemists and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious imitations and buy only Rowlands' Macassar Oil, of 20 Hatton Garden, London.

TINKERING OR NOT TINKERING.

SOME little time ago in noticing the substitution of a squadron of Rahtor Rajputs for the Sikh squadron in the Poona Horse, we remarked that the process of tinkering with the caste constitution of the Bombay Army was apparently no yet at an end. In justice to the military authorities in the Bombay Command it must, however, be admitted that they have been greatly handicapped in carrying out the changes decided upon. General Nairne from the date of his assuming charge of the troops in the Bombay side made careful inquiries as to the class of men locally enlisted, his idea being that Bombay ought to depend more upon Mahrattas and Rajputs than was then the case. But he found that very few of the best Mahrattas and practically none of the true Rajputs were inclined to serve. The presence in the ranks of low-caste Mahomedans and Hindus caused them to keep aloof, and thus the excellent material available could not be obtained. The action taken to remedy this state of affairs was not so sweeping as that adopted in Bengal where the caste constitution of the Hindustani regiments was changed in a wholesale manner, complete companies being transferred from one regiment to another. In accordance, however, with the policy decided upon by the Government of India certain changes were ordered in the Bombay regiments. Class squadrons and double companies were to be formed as the preliminary step to creating caste regiments and eliminating the low-caste element which it was not desired to retain. It was then decided to try and obtain real Rajputs for the Cavalry, and Sir Pertab Singh was asked if he would render assistance, as Jodhpore is the home of the warlike Rahtore. His old objection that his clansmen would not serve with low-caste *sowars* was removed, and he gave 50 Rahtors to the Poona Horse, the only condition being the grant of a Jamadarship to a Rajput gentle man who accompanied them. These men each came with an *asami* of Rs. 500 and thus a good beginning was made. Sir Pertab would not extend enlistment for other regiments until he had seen how this experimental measure worked, but so well satisfied were the Rahtors who had taken service that last year he offered another squadron for the 2nd Bombay Lancers. This was accepted and recently Sir Pertab made a third offer of another squadron for the Poona Horse. In this way the changes in caste constitution have had gradually to be made, and this has given the appearance to the world outside Bombay of a process of tinkering. But it was impossible to carry out the reforms all at once; and even in the matter of improved arrangements for enlistment it must be remembered that services of paid recruiting-officers for Bombay were not granted until April 1st, 1893, whereas the Punjab and Bengal had paid officers at a much earlier period. It is very satisfactory to note that true Rajputs, Rahtors of the best class, are now serving contentedly in the regiments in which they would not enlist formerly. The three squadrons ought to form a nucleus about which other squadrons can be gathered, for a connection has been obtained with the Jodhpore clans and more recruits willcome each year. The experiment is one on the success of which General Nairne is to be congratulated, while the part played by Sir Pertab Singh cannot fail to be warmly acknowledged by Government. As regards the Mahrattas, the process of enlisting the best of these is a more tedious one. The elimination of the less warlike upcountry men, and Konkani Mahomedans, from the existing regiments must be slowly proceeded with, for the summary dismissal of hundreds of these would cause serious discontent. However, in time, this desirable change will be made and double-companies of the finest Mahrattas can be formed, gentlemen of good family being offered commissions in return for bringing men to the colours. The Bombay Command will, as these changes are made, become more and more efficient. Already the majority of regiments have won high praise from high military authorities, and the present Commander in Chief in India placed on record last year his opinion as to the soldierly qualities of the troops which had come under his notice.—*Pioneer.*

BEGGARED IN MADRAS.

ON the 11th of February, in the Bankruptcy Court in London, Major J. W. Gordon, late of the 17th Bombay Native Infantry, played a principal part, a meeting having been called for his public examination. Major Gordon entered the army in 1875, and in December, 1894, after twenty year's service, he retired on a pension of £250 a year. As captain he had served in the Afghan war of 1880, and he took part in the march to Candahar with the force under Major-General Phayre, receiving a medal for his services. A married officer has to live quietly to make both ends meet on £250 a year, but in Major Gordon's case a good deal even of his pension was due to the sowcar. During his military course his expenses had exceeded his income, owing, he said, to a staff appointment he had held in connection with recruiting in the Madras district, where there was no pay for the appointments. He had secured 5,000 recruits, he said, for the Government, but all he had got in return for his services had been the "thanks of Government" and 150 rupees—after three months' running into expense. Next came the money lender, to whom in an evil hour the Major applied in his necessities. Either before or after dealing with the money lender he made over his pension by deed of gift to his wife. Like many an Anglo-Indian officer, he was "passionately fond of theatricals" and, having trodden the boards of the amateur stage in India, and secured a local reputation for histrionics, he turned last year to the theatre after his retirement, and became a member of a company of strolling players. Here, the Major told his creditors, he had had bad luck again. Presumably as a means of getting a footing in the company, he had advanced the manager a certain sum of money, which had not been returned as promised, and this left him for a short period penniless. His debts were £588 1s. 3d., and his assets £33 5s. 11d. and the Bankruptcy Court was his refuge. The case was not settled when the mail left.

AN INDIAN OFFICER'S SON.

AT the Central Criminal Court, in London, on the 9th inst. Charles Plowden, aged twenty-two, son of Col. Plowden, a retired Indian officer, pleaded guilty to charges of obtaing £20 by means of a forgery, and to bigamy. The prosecutor said that the prisoner, although a young man, had had a remarkable career. There were three charges against him, viz—of forging the name of his step-uncle to a cheque, of uttering the forged cheque, and of committing bigamy. After cashing the forged cheque with a Mr. Burton, he absconded to Southampton, where he made the acquaintance of a young lady aged eighteen, the daughter of very respectable people, and eventually induced her to run away from home, and go with him to Liverpool. He got her to pass a forged cheque, in respect of which matter he came before the court some time ago. The bigamous marriage was contracted with a respectable young woman, named Maria Sophia Cheeseman, the daugh

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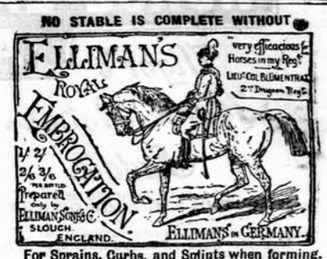

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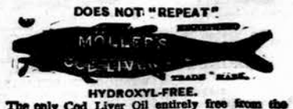

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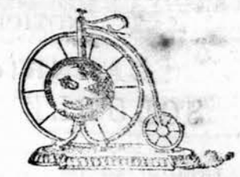
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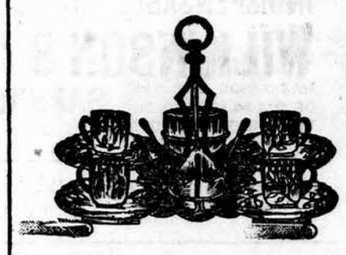
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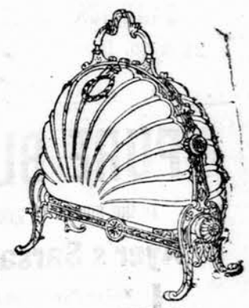
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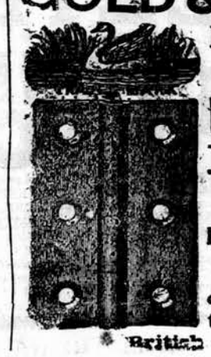

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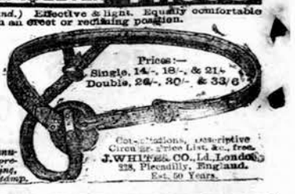

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